

PEOPLE

THE WINTER OLYMPICS / A PREVIEW

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Alpine skiing, one of the Games' most glamorous competitions, will take place at Val d'Isère.

Higher, Stronger, Faster, Richer

By Laura Colby International Herald Tribune There's gold in the Albertville hills, far more than in any Winter Olympics to date. The last Winter Games, in Calgary, made a \$32 million profit. Although the organizers of the XVI Winter Olympics, which begin this weekend, expect to break even, there will be more money in the overall pot. It totals about \$2 billion, almost five times as much as in 1988. Coca-Cola, IBM, Benetton, M&M Mars, Visa International, Kodak and Thomson are just a few of the companies that have paid millions of dollars to associate their names and products with the Games. "It's one of the best ways to advertise," explained Timmo Lumma, a marketing expert from the International Management Group, who is working with the French Olympic Committee in Albertville. MORE, Page 18

A Tale of Two Work Ethics By Many Yardsticks, U.S. Tops Japan

By Steven Brill International Herald Tribune TOKYO — American workers "can't read" and "don't want to work," the speaker of the Japanese house, Yoshio Sakurachi, charged last month. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, in a parliamentary debate earlier this week, said that Americans' determination "to produce goods and create value has loosened sharply over the years" and that "the work ethic is lacking" among college graduates who are out to make easy money on Wall Street rather than work in manufacturing. Rhetoric aside, just how do American workers match up against the Japanese? In the final analysis, experts say, American workers come out on top. Although they put in fewer hours than the Japanese, U.S. workers are more productive and better paid. Far superior Japanese test scores in science and math notwithstanding, basic literacy levels are about equal and more Americans go to university or junior college than Japanese. Americans also have it easier in some important ways: They spend less time getting to work, leave earlier and take more days off for vacations and illness. Mr. Miyazawa, 72, later clarified his comments, saying he had had no intention of criticizing American workers. But his views, along with those of Mr. Sakurachi, 79, appear broadly representative of an older generation of Japanese who grew up in poverty after World War II and developed a work ethic extreme even by today's Japanese standards. Seeking to rebuild an economy infrastructure damaged during the war, men commonly worked seven days a week. "It was work only, no play," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist of the Fuji Research Institute. "We had to catch up with America."

But now, attitudes are changing. The majority of younger Japanese, in fact, do not share Mr. Miyazawa's views. If anything, they envy the American workers' ability to enjoy a richer lifestyle. "There's no longer any difference in attitudes about work between the U.S. and Japan," Mr. Takagi said. "The younger generation is completely different. They want more free time." With Japanese productivity rising and demographic trends developing to their advantage, workers are demanding and slowly getting better conditions. The Labor Ministry is drafting a bill to shorten working hours, part of a broader governmental effort to raise the quality of Japanese life. Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp. and one of Japan's most prominent businessmen, has been calling for an overhaul of Japanese labor practices, which he says have been outgrown. "Japanese companies pay their employees less for longer hours worked," he said. Japan, he added, "must reinvent itself." But few expect the U.S.-Japan gap in labor practices to be narrowed anytime soon. According to figures from the German Economic Institute, Japanese employees worked an average of 2,201 hours in 1990. That figure is about 300 hours more than the U.S. average. By comparison, the Japanese work about 550 hours more than workers in the former West Germany, according to institute. In fact, the gap in hours worked may be even larger. According to a poll by a private Japanese company, Recruit Research, business executives and civil servants last year averaged 451 hours of overtime, 200 hours more than workers in the former West Germany. See WORK, Page 4

Yeltsin Urges Faster Aid, Warning of Dictatorship

If Russia Fails, He Says, Communists and 'Brown Shirts' Will Be Ready By Alan Riding New York Times Service PARIS — Apparently disappointed over the results of his visit to the United States last week, President Boris N. Yeltsin issued an urgent appeal Thursday for international aid and warned that dictatorship could return to Russia if his program of change collapses. "I have faith in these reforms, they are irreversible," Mr. Yeltsin said during a three-day state visit to France. "But if they fail, I can already feel the breath of the red shirts and brown shirts on our necks." Addressing a reception at the Paris City Hall, he further underlined his concern. "If Russia fails in its reforms, especially of the economy, a dictatorship will appear," he said. "That's why the international community must contribute to a solution. Its delay is becoming dangerous." Mr. Yeltsin made no direct reference to his talks with President George Bush on Saturday, but only hours after leaving Washington he complained at a press conference in Ottawa that American business leaders and "some governments" seemed to lack confidence in his program of change. "Sometimes you are surprised by the response of certain countries," he said before returning to Moscow to prepare for his visit to France. "They talk and talk. For the past five months, we have been asking for help and it hasn't happened." On Thursday, chiding French businessmen for not investing in the Russian economy, Mr. Yeltsin said that the next three months would be crucial and he warned that Western caution now could prove expensive later. Although Mr. Yeltsin has in recent weeks been echoing the urgent appeals for aid made earlier by the former Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, only Germany among Western countries has so far become deeply involved in trying to rescue the economies of Russia and other former Soviet republics. Paris granted Russia a \$370 million credit Thursday to import grains from France. The French also confirmed that a \$405 million barter agreement that was signed with the Soviet Union last year will now apply to Russia, and they opened a new \$22 million line of credit for French technical assistance. Asked about Russia's request for multi-billion-dollar international support for a special fund to stabilize the ruble, with the aim of eventually making it fully convertible, the French economy minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, said that this could only be taken up after Russia joins the International Monetary Fund. At a lunch Thursday, Prime Minister Edith Cresson of France assured Mr. Yeltsin that Paris would send emergency food supplies and medical assistance in order to soften "the social costs of the transition to the market economy for those who are most vulnerable — pensioners, children and the sick." But she also stressed Russia's responsibility in the establishment of a stable economic climate. "State credits cannot substitute for direct See VISIT, Page 5

Comparing Productivity: U.S. vs. Partners. Table with columns for Country, Productivity (1990), and Hours worked (1990). Rows include U.S., Japan, Germany, Hong Kong, France, and Britain.

Congress Seeks a New-Look CIA

By George Lardner Jr. Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The chairmen of the Senate and House intelligence committees are proposing the most far-reaching changes in the U.S. intelligence community since it was first established in 1947 to fight the Cold War. The proposal is expected to encounter stiff opposition from the Pentagon, which would lose much of its cloak, and from other agencies that might have to surrender intelligence assets. The chairman, Senator David L. Boren and Representative Dave McCurdy, both Oklahoma Democrats, said they regarded the plan as a starting point for change and hoped that it would prompt bolder ideas from the Bush administration, which has undertaken its own review. The proposals, unveiled Wednesday, call for the creation of a new post of director of national intelligence, with authority to make military and civilian intelligence agencies work together at less cost and to create a new government-wide structure for intelligence analysis. "The world has changed and the intelligence community must change with it," Mr. Boren said. "It's time to be bold." Mr. Boren suggested that the task forces that Robert M. Gates, the director of central intelligence, has as-

signed to streamline the intelligence community have been just "nibbling on the edges." Mr. McCurdy emphasized that past proposals to create a director of national intelligence, cut loose from the Central Intelligence Agency, always had the weakness of not giving him any agency of his own to command. "That isn't the case here," Mr. McCurdy said, adding, "He's going to be a czar with troops and forces and budget." "He will be The Director." Mr. Boren and Mr. McCurdy said Mr. Gates would probably get the job if it was created. The proposals also would: • Establish a national intelligence center to take over the CIA's directorate of intelligence and many of the intelligence analysis now working at the Pentagon, the State Department and elsewhere in the government such as the Commerce and Treasury departments. Mr. Boren said he envisioned the new center as "a world-class think tank," which would be headed by a deputy director of national intelligence and located at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. • "Strip down" the CIA, as Mr. Boren put it, and See CIA, Page 5

Cosmodrome to Krikalev: Maintain Your Pattern

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Unless you have completely tired of hard-luck stories from the former Soviet Union, spare a thought for the plight of Cosmonaut 3rd Class Sergei Krikalev. Blasted into space 262 days ago by a country that no longer exists, Mr. Krikalev is now wondering when the successor states to the Communist superpower will arrange his long-delayed return. In the old days, Mr. Krikalev could at least have been confident of a hero's welcome when he finally did make it back home. But times have changed, and the unfettered Russian press has adopted a tone of commiseration to chronicle the exploits of the 34-year-old homesick cosmonaut — when, that is, it bothers to report them at all. "A human race sent its 500 off to the stars to fulfill a concrete set of tasks," the former Communist youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said this week. "But hardly had he left Earth than it lost interest in those tasks. For worldly and completely explicable reasons. And it started to forget about its cosmonaut. It did not even fetch him back at the appointed time, again for completely worldly reasons." During the nine months Mr. Krikalev has been aboard the Mir space station, a few changes have taken place on Earth that have complicated his original mission: First there was the abortive coup by hard-line Communists in August, which resulted in the banning of the political party to which cosmonauts, as exemplary Soviet citizens, were required to belong. Then the Soviet Union itself collapsed, which placed a large question mark over the future of the space program. Unbeknownst to him, Mr. Krikalev became a pawn in a dispute between Russia and Kazakhstan that cost him his first ticket home in October. When the newly sovereign Kazakhs demanded huge fees for the use of the Baikonur Cosmodrome, Moscow wangled a discount by naming history's first Kazakh cosmonaut, Kazakhtan's national self-esteem soared, but Mr. Krikalev's spirits sank when he learned that he would not be replaced. The Kazakh, it seems, did not have the qualifications to spend an extended period in outer space. In the meantime, the space agency, Glavkosmos, has been doing its best to raise Western currency to supplement its increasingly worthless ruble budget. A place on the October mission to link up with Mir was sold to Austria for \$7 million. In December 1990, Japanese television paid \$12 million to send a reporter on a Soviet spacecraft, billing him as the "world's first outer space correspondent." At one point, there were even suggestions that Glavkosmos was eager to sell the Americans the Mir space station — launched six See CIRCLES, Page 5



Mayor Jacques Chirac bidding farewell to Naina I. Yeltsin outside the Paris city hall.

Kiosk section containing: Croatian Leader Accepts UN Plan, Leisure (The Japanese remain fascinated with new products. Andrew Ranard reports on the Sakura Syndrome. Pages 8-9. Crossword Page 9), and Dow Close (3,255.59 Down 2.01). The Dollar in New York (DM 1.5768, Pound 1.5207, Yen 125.73, FF 5.374).

Iraq's Kurds - Their Own Worst Enemy. By Chris Hedges New York Times Service SULAIMANIYA, Iraq — The Kurdish dream of independence, which seemed almost within reach when Saddam Hussein's forces withdrew from the Kurdish-populated northeastern corner of Iraq last year, is vanishing amid internal dissension after three months of Iraqi economic blockade. The remnants of the Iraqi civil authority in this region, deprived of leadership and money from Baghdad and lacking direction from any central Kurdish authority, are nearly paralyzed. Many accuse the divided rebel leadership of investing energy and time in political infighting and personal enrichment rather than working to meet people's basic needs. "Saddam Hussein may have tried to destroy us once," said a Kurdish engineer who now works for an international relief organization, "but what we are doing to ourselves is ten times worse." Lawlessness has overtaken parts of the north, where Kurdish brigades pilfer food stocks, steal vehicles at gunpoint and threaten those who challenge them. Others, many of them corrupt Kurdish officials, are stripping the economy of everything that can be carried over the frontier to Iran and sold, from bulldozers to electrical wire. "Many activities are committed in the name of the Kurdistan Front," said Massoud Barzani, the principal Kurdish leader, referring to the umbrella organization that makes up the de facto government. "Some local commanders have misused their power." "We all realize that we must clean up our ranks," he said. The economic isolation has been made worse by a severe winter. Heavy snow and avalanches have made much of the north inaccessible. Trucks and jeeps take hours to inch over the blustery mountain passes. Cars, overpowered by the weather, lie abandoned on the roadside, and wild dogs pick over the carcasses of cows and horses that have succumbed to the fierce winter. Kurdish guerrillas in northern Iraq rose in rebellion after the end of the Gulf War, seeking independence from the Arab rulers in See KURDS, Page 5

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A 'Job for Life,' Queen Elizabeth Vows of Reign

Reuners
SANDRINGHAM, England — Queen Elizabeth II ushered in the 40th anniversary of her accession to the throne on Thursday by telling her people that she would continue her rule until she died. Here is a "job for life," she said.

The 65-year-old monarch marked her four decades as sovereign with quiet reflection at her Sandringham country estate in eastern England and with a visit to a nearby hospice.

The queen, reflecting on the shock of her accession — she was on a royal visit to Kenya when her father, King George VI, died — says in a commentary in a BBC film about her reign that she has come to terms with her fate.

"It's a job for life," she says firmly.

The festivities to mark her four decades as sovereign will be held later in the year, when celebrations of Elizabeth's accession on Feb. 6, 1952, will no longer be overshadowed by the memory of her father's death.



Members of the King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery rushing to aid a horse trapped by a carriage and dragged 50 yards after a 41-gun salute. Its leg was grazed. The salute Thursday in Hyde Park marked the start of the 41st year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Japan Must Do More to Help Ex-Soviets, Kohl Says

The Associated Press
BONN — Japan and other countries must do more to support the rebuilding of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but the aid should be linked to arms agreements, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in comments released Thursday.

In an interview with the German financial newspaper Handelsblatt and The Wall Street Journal Europe, Mr. Kohl called on other Western nations to move urgently on aid to the former Soviet republics, saying that Germany had reached its limit.

But Mr. Kohl said that aid should be

linked to strict enforcement of nuclear and chemical weapons controls, and to assurances that disarmament is really under way in the former Soviet Union, according to a summary of the chancellor's comments provided Thursday by Handelsblatt.

The full interview is to appear in the newspaper's Friday's editions.

Mr. Kohl noted that Germany already had committed itself to 75 billion Deutsche marks (\$46.8 billion) in export credits and other aid to the former Soviet republics, the newspaper said.

When aid for other former East bloc coun-

tries is included, the total rises to 105 billion DM, Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying.

"Now is the time for others to contribute in Europe as well as in faraway lands," Mr. Kohl said. He singled out Japan, Handelsblatt reported.

Mr. Kohl also said he thought that Germany needed to accept greater world responsibility, such as participation of German troops in United Nations missions. But he once again played down demands from some politicians and commentators for a permanent seat for unified Germany on the UN Security Council.

"I myself feel very well represented by our friends," the chancellor said. "There are absolutely no grounds for changing."

On the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Handelsblatt said, Mr. Kohl said he would like a successful conclusion to the sticky Uruguay Round of talks before leaders of the Group of Seven industrial countries meet in Munich in July.

Agreement in the fight over agricultural subsidies alone will not resolve all the issues, Mr. Kohl said, adding, "We in the European Community, and that includes Germany, must reduce overproduction."

Paul A. Freund, 83, Authority on Constitutional Law, Dies

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service
Paul A. Freund, 83, an authority on constitutional law and the Supreme Court who taught at Harvard Law School for 37 years, died of cancer Wednesday in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Professor Freund retired in 1976 as Carl M. Loeb University Professor. He was born in St. Louis, the son of Charles Freund and the former Holda Arenson. He earned a bachelor's degree from Washington University in St. Louis in 1928 and a bachelor of laws degree from Harvard in 1931.

A former dean of the law school, James Vorenberg, described Professor Freund as "the dominant figure of his time in the field of constitutional law."

In his teaching and writings and as an official of the U.S. Solicitor General's office in the 1930s and 1940s, he was a leading exponent of a relatively flexible interpretation of the Constitution in economic and social matters.

In his view, the judicial system, with the Supreme Court at its apex, had a crucial role to play. In his 1961 book, "The Supreme Court of the United States," he wrote that the role of the courts in maintaining a work-

ing federalism was one of "mediation between large principles and particular problems, of interposing intermediate principles" that are "more tentative, experimental and pragmatic."

During the Kennedy administration, Professor Freund figured as a potential appointee as Solicitor General.

But as he later recalled to friends, when Kennedy offered the position to him, he turned it down on the ground that he wanted to continue working on a history of the Supreme Court, of which he was the general editor. To that Kennedy replied, "I'm sorry. I hoped you would prefer making history to writing it."

Francis Birch, 88, professor emeritus of geology at Harvard University and a co-designer of the Hiroshima atomic bomb, died of cancer Friday in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Jean Hamburger, 82, president of the French Academy of Sciences, who in 1962 performed the first successful kidney transplant between non-twins, died Saturday in Paris. He had been hospitalized with heart problems.

Lesl Fonnassagres-Penn, 80, a leading fashion model in the 1940s and 1950s, died of pneumonia Tuesday in New York City.

5 in Madrid Die in Blast Ascribed to Separatists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MADRID — A car bomb killed five people, including four soldiers, and wounded six in central Madrid on Thursday in what authorities called the bloodiest Basque separatist attack in Spain for nearly a year.

It brought to 10 the number killed in attacks by the guerrillas of ETA, Basque Homeland and Liberty, in the first five weeks of the year in which Spain is to host the summer Olympic Games in Barcelona and the World's Fair in Seville. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing.

The bomb, packed with about 40 kilograms (85 pounds) of explosives and shrapnel, was triggered by remote control and destroyed a passing military van, security officials said.

The blast occurred at the height of the morning rush hour near a military administrative building and close to the town hall in the old heart of the capital.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez branded the guerrillas "disgusting pigs."

"I repeat our absolute determination not to give in to terrorist blackmail," he said. "Our determination will not break."

"I'd like to remind those who commit these attacks that they'll be in jail when this century ends and the next century, so they ought to abandon any hope that they're going to get any results from this bloody blackmail that they're trying to carry out."

Defense Minister Julian Garcia Vargas said the dead were three army captains, their driver and a civilian employed in the army office.

The six wounded were civilians who were walking or driving nearby at the time of the explosion, which brought down part of the facade of a building and smashed windows over a wide area.

ETA has killed more than 700 people in its 23-year campaign for an independent Basque state. They have repeatedly said the Olympic Games and the World's Fair will be targets.

This was the group's most destructive attack since May, when a car bomb killed nine people, including three children, in the courtyard of a paramilitary city guard barracks in Vic, near Barcelona.

It was the guerrillas' first strike in the capital this year. In January they killed three servicemen, a policeman and a former government minister in four separate shootings. Attacks — two in Barcelona, one in Bilbao and one in Valencia.

The most spectacular recent ETA onslaught in Madrid was on Oct. 17 when three bombs killed an army lieutenant and seriously wounded another officer, as well as a mother and daughter.

The government is spending almost \$400 million on security for the Olympics, which open July 25. Hidden for 48 years in a private archive, has accessed the hierarchy of France's Roman Catholic Church of fully supporting the pro-Nazi government of Vichy France.

The report, written in 1944 by the Reverend Henri du Lubac, condemns the behavior of many Roman Catholic bishops under the Nazis as "a scandal."

"The church in France appeared in the eyes of everyone to profit odiously from an odious situation," Father Lubac wrote in the report, which was published for the first time in this month's issue of the journal Revue des Deux Mondes.

Father Lubac said that during the four years under German occupation, "the church seemed satisfied, despite justice being violated everywhere, consciences tortured and Christian values swept away."

The theologian, who died in September, wrote the confidential report at the request of Jacques Maritain, France's envoy to the Vatican under President Charles de Gaulle. It was discovered recently by a historian doing research in Mr. Maritain's archives.

According to Father Lubac, the majority of French bishops "were servile and adopted an attitude which condemned nearly all Christian resistors."

"Never, except in rare instances did one hear protests," he said, "never an appeal to Christian dignity."

Nearly 50 years after the war, France is only beginning to deal with the behavior of the Church during the German occupation. Historians are concluding that, despite individual acts of bravery and heroism, much of the church hierarchy collaborated wholeheartedly.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turkish Security Prosecutor Is Slain

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Urban guerrillas ambushed and killed Istanbul's top security prosecutor Thursday in the third fatal attack on security forces in Turkish cities this week, the police said.

Three men and a woman fired on Yasar Gunaydin, the chief state security court prosecutor, outside his home in the coastal Kumkapi district as he got into his car to go to work. He died in a hospital. His guard and driver were also killed. The attackers escaped.

The identity of the attackers was not immediately known. But Dev-Sol, or Revolutionary Left, and the separatist Kurdish Workers Party have both claimed similar attacks in the past. Gunmen killed a policeman and two policemen in a patrol car in Istanbul on Monday. Three gunmen killed a policeman in the southern city of Adana the same day. Newspapers received phone calls claiming that Dev-Sol had carried out the Istanbul and Adana killings.

DC-10 Bomb Suspect Flees in Congo

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo (AP) — The police said Wednesday a key figure who linked Libya to the 1989 bombing of a UTA passenger airplane has escaped from prison.

Bernard Yanga, a Congolese who told authorities that he helped Libyan agents smuggle the bomb that blew up the French DC-10 airliner, killing all 170 people aboard, escaped Jan. 26, the police said.

Although no charges were ever brought against Mr. Yanga, who underwent paramilitary training for Muslim youths in Libya, he was being held as a key witness in the case. The Brazzaville police chief, Etienne Goma, said Mr. Yanga escaped when he was allowed to leave his cell at a police station unescorted to buy food and drinks. The chief deplored the laxity of his officers.

Kashmiri Militants Defy a Warning

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — A Kashmiri militant leader said Thursday that his followers would be storming a cease-fire line in the disputed Himalayan state next week if Indian troops opened fire on them.

The chairman of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, Amanullah Khan, said at a news conference that 50,000 to 100,000 unarmed people would storm the United Nations-monitored cease-fire line Tuesday to express solidarity with militants fighting India's rule over two-thirds of Kashmir.

India has warned Pakistan, which controls the remaining third, that its security forces would resist the march. In a statement that seemed aimed at reducing tension, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad said that Pakistan did not support the front's plan.

Shooting Reported in Algerian City

ALGIERS (AP) — Sporadic gunfire was reported Thursday during new clashes between Algerian security forces and Muslim fundamentalists in the eastern city of Batna, where three days of fighting have claimed at least 11 lives.

French radio, meanwhile, reported that the military-dominated government in Algiers has banned a national march called by fundamentalist leaders to protest the crackdown on their movement.

Batna, a city of 200,000 people 435 kilometers (270 miles) east of Algiers, was cut off from the rest of the country. Residents contacted by telephone reported that gunfire was heard about noon as hundreds of youths chanted slogans against the government and threw rocks at police and soldiers. The Batna clashes have been the most violent since the government banned politics from Algeria's 10,000 mosques last month.

3 Out of 4 See a Cover-Up on JFK

NEW YORK (AP) — Three out of four Americans believe there was an official cover-up to keep the public from knowing the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a CBS-New York Times poll indicated.

Those who think there was a cover-up increased from 61 percent in a similar survey in 1988. The poll takers said the increase could be attributed to people who had seen the movie "JFK" and to adults under the age of 30 who are too young to remember the 1963 assassination and have been skeptical about the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The poll was based on telephone interviews Jan. 22-25 of a random sample of 1,231 adults. The margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

For the Record

Two Turkish railroad workers were killed Thursday in an avalanche in an area that has seen 142 deaths in snowslides since Saturday, the Anatolian news agency reported. The men were killed while doing track repairs.

The population of Brazil has reached 146.155 million, according to the 1991 census, but its annual growth rate has slowed since 1950. The rate was 1.89 percent in the 1980s, compared with 3.17 in the '50s, 2.76 percent in the '60s and 2.48 percent in the '70s, the Institute of Geography and Statistics reported.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cyprus Airways will be the only commercial air link between the Mediterranean island and Saudi Arabia after Saudia canceled its two weekly flights, which had been suspended during the Gulf War. Cyprus Airways will offer twice-weekly flights to Jidda and to Riyadh. (AP)

Italy is considering building a major highway to Hungary through Slovenia, an Italian government spokesman said Thursday. He said Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had discussed the idea with the visiting Slovenian prime minister, Ljudez Peteric, on Tuesday. (Reuters)

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday

| Region | Today | Tomorrow | Day After | |
|---------------|--|---|-----------|---|
| North America | Windy, snow will bury the Atlantic shore of Canada Saturday as cold winds and flurries sweep New York City and Washington, D.C. Chicago will be hit and dry this weekend. Rain will shower in California Saturday, then widespread, mist as it Sunday. | Rain will drench much of the British Isles including Scotland Saturday and Sunday. Rain and drizzle will wet Taipei all three days. Heavy rain will hit Hong Kong Saturday. Showers are likely the second half of the weekend. Rain and snow will reach Albaterra, France, late in the weekend. | Asia | Dry, chilly weather will hold this weekend in Tokyo and Seoul. Rain and drizzle will wet Taipei all three days. Heavy rain will hit Hong Kong Saturday. Showers are likely the second half of the weekend. Rain and snow will reach Albaterra, France, late in the weekend. |

| City | Today | Tomorrow | Day After |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Algeria | 20/08 9/06 | 17/02 9/06 | 15/02 9/06 |
| Amsterdam | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Athens | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Bangkok | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Beijing | 14/08 4/06 | 11/01 4/06 | 8/01 4/06 |
| Bombay | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Buenos Aires | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Calcutta | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Caracas | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Chicago | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Copenhagen | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Dublin | 12/08 6/06 | 11/02 6/06 | 9/02 6/06 |
| Hankow | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Hong Kong | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| London | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Los Angeles | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Manila | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Moscow | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Mumbai | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Nairobi | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Paris | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Peking | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Rangoon | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| San Francisco | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Shanghai | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Singapore | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Taipei | 28/08 22/10 | 25/01 22/10 | 22/01 22/10 |
| Tel Aviv | 18/08 9/10 | 15/01 9/10 | 12/01 9/10 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Warsaw | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |
| Zurich | 10/08 6/06 | 12/02 6/06 | 10/02 6/06 |

Jesuit Report Says Church Aided Vichy

The Associated Press
PARIS — A Jesuit theologian, in a report discovered after remaining hidden for 48 years in a private archive, has accused the hierarchy of France's Roman Catholic Church of fully supporting the pro-Nazi government of Vichy France.

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The theologian, who died in September, wrote the confidential report at the request of Jacques Maritain, France's envoy to the Vatican under President Charles de Gaulle. It was discovered recently by a historian doing research in Mr. Maritain's archives.

According to Father Lubac, the majority of French bishops "were servile and adopted an attitude which condemned nearly all Christian resistors."

"Never, except in rare instances did one hear protests," he said, "never an appeal to Christian dignity."

Nearly 50 years after the war, France is only beginning to deal with the behavior of the Church during the German occupation. Historians are concluding that, despite individual acts of bravery and heroism, much of the church hierarchy collaborated wholeheartedly.

Ex-Minister Elected to Lead Haughey's Party

The Associated Press
DUBLIN — Former Finance Minister Albert Reynolds was elected Thursday as leader of Ireland's dominant political party, which puts him in line to become prime minister next week.

Mr. Reynolds won with the support of 61 votes among the 77 Fianna Fail lawmakers in the Dail, the lower house of parliament.

The wealthy businessman succeeds Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey, who has led the Fianna Fail since 1979.

Mr. Haughey had lost support from the Progressive Democrats, a party whose six votes support the coalition government, because of allegations that he had lied about a 10-year-old wiretapping scandal.

Mr. Haughey, 65, has indicated that he will resign Monday. The new prime minister is expected to be confirmed the following day.

Mr. Reynolds was dismissed as finance minister in November after he joined an unsuccessful effort to unseat Mr. Haughey. Born in Roskealy in County Roscommon, Mr. Reynolds, 56, made his fortune as founder of C and D Foods Ltd., a pet food company.

He won a seat in the Dail on his first try in 1977, and supported Mr. Haughey's successful bid for the party leadership two years later. Mr. Reynolds was a member of every Haughey cabinet, serving as minister for industry and energy, for posts and telegraphs, for transport and finally as finance minister.

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مركز الامم المتحدة

Foreign vs. Domestic Policy, Presidential vs. Congressional Clout: Balances Shift

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON — With the Cold War's end, the whole terrain of American politics is undergoing fundamental change, from the kinds of issues that preoccupy voters and candidates to the balance between Congress and the White House to the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic parties.

The evidence is just beginning to come in, but it seems probable that the presidency will lose some of the clout it has won at the expense of Capitol Hill over the past four decades, that domestic affairs will resume their normal place at the center of American politics and that the Republican Party will have difficulty sustaining its recent surge.

All that and more probably lies ahead, even though for all but the oldest Americans it is hard to imagine American politics without the Cold War.

"It was the defining issue in our political discourse and public policy from 1947 until last year," said Richard Holbrooke, a former assistant secretary of state. "It made 'national security' the justification for everything—the interstate highway system, the National Defense Education Act, the Vietnam War, the foreign aid program.

"I. William Fulbright used it to sell his scholarships and J. Edgar Hoover used it to sell his wiretaps."

As the nation turned virulently anti-Communist, socialism in all its forms was shunned. Programs such as national health care and broader trade-union rights nearly vanished from the screen of American politics. With rare exceptions, such as in 1968, almost every successful national politician stood in the center or the right.

Every president from Harry Truman to George Bush — Democrats such as Lyndon B. Johnson and Jimmy Carter as well as Republicans such as Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan — sought to toe the hard line.

The hard anti-Communist stance became as institutionalized at the White House as "Hail to the Chief" and the officer carrying the briefcase holding the nuclear-weapons codes.

But now all that has changed, and there could be no better evidence than the opening weeks of this year's presidential campaign. Except for Mr. Bush, none of the candidates have any significant foreign-policy credentials, and the rest of them are attacking the president for his.

A governor, a former governor, two senators, a former senator and a newspaper columnist constitute the field of challengers. For the first time in decades, knowledge of the rest of the world seems to count for very little. In some ways provincialism may even be an asset.

In other years, hopefuls like Michael S. Dukakis or Mr. Carter who had spent their careers on domestic questions surrounded themselves with prominent foreign-policy advisers and

called foreign-policy conferences to show they cared.

But this time, no one is even bothering. Indeed, the president's challengers are trying, with varying degrees of emphasis, to turn Mr. Bush's lifelong fascination with foreign affairs into a liability, a sign of his indifference to America's everyday concerns.

Less than a year ago, America's resounding military victory in Kuwait and Iraq sent Mr.

to defend itself if it wants, then take your ballot and put it in the Democrats' box."

Four years ago, neither Senator Harkin nor any other Democrat would have said that, kind of thing, Mr. Dukakis rode around in a tank with a helmet on to show he was not soft. With the Soviet threat still intact, or thought to be, solidarity with the European allies was considered absolutely central. Almost every president made a pilgrimage to the Berlin Wall.

This year, several Democrats have put out detailed foreign policy position papers, and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the early leader, made a point of warning against "retreating from the world or discounting its dangers."

But the only foreign policy topic on which the Democratic candidates have spent much time so far has been trade, especially trade with Japan. Some bash Japan and some do not. But all, like Mr. Bush, have tried to turn that global issue into a domestic challenge. If the president's trip to Japan was about "jobs, jobs, jobs" in the United States, the Democrats talk about the same thing in hard-hit New Hampshire.

Little is said about China or Croatia or Cuba. And Patrick J. Buchanan, Mr. Bush's main Republican rival, unashamedly reaches back to the 1930s for the key phrase of his insurgent nationalist campaign — "America First," with its isolationist overtones.

All through the Nixon, Ford, Reagan and Bush years, the glue that bonded Republican to

Republican was opposition to communism and higher taxes. Now one is moot and the other, at least in Mr. Buchanan's view, has been discarded by the president in his decision to increase taxes last year.

No one expects Mr. Buchanan to defeat Mr. Bush. But his candidacy is evidence that the old, divisive struggle between the two wings of the Republican Party is resuming. In 1952, that struggle pitted the isolationists against the internationalists, the Taft forces against the Eisenhower forces.

At the tumultuous San Francisco convention in 1964, it was the Goldwater wing versus the Rockefeller wing. But in the 24 years since then, it has been the Republicans' ability to remain unified, in part around Cold War themes, that has been a major element in the party's success.

Paul Weyrich, a prominent conservative organizer, remarked that now "there's at least a real danger that in 1992 conservative Republicans may go their own way, and if that's the case the Republicans may be in real trouble."

George Christian, a Texas political consultant who worked in the Johnson White House, asserted that the Republicans would be in deep difficulty already if the Democrats were in a stronger position.

If Congress, long controlled by the Democrats, "didn't have such an awful reputation, and if the Democrats had some heavy hitters running for president, all the people ready to vote against Bush would have someplace to go,

which they don't have now." The public is apparently not eager to turn back to the isolationism of the 1920s and 1930s. A New York Times/CBS News poll in October showed that while many Americans thought Mr. Bush should pay more attention to the economy, most were by no means ready to revert to the classic American isolationism of Hiram Johnson and William Borah.

About two-thirds of those surveyed agreed that the United States needed a strong military, despite the end of the Cold War, and that it should keep playing as active a role in the world as ever.

In any event, American disengagement from the world in an era of instantaneous communication and international markets and investments is widely considered impractical. In the heyday of isolationism, few Americans bought many foreign products and even fewer traveled abroad.

Isolationism is not really possible in the modern world, and some Americans are learning that way now only because of the recession, in the view of John Bibby, a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin.

"My own notion is that the slow pace of the economic recovery has exacerbated domestic problems and concerns in the public's mind," he said. "But if and when the economy rights itself, this will change."

NEXT: The new priorities of American foreign policy.

House to Investigate Reagan on Hostages

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON — After an intensely partisan debate, the House of Representatives has voted to investigate accusations that Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign struck a deal with Iran in 1980 to delay release of American hostages until after the election.

The vote of 217 to 192, with no Republican voting for the measure and 34 Democrats opposing it, cleared the way late Wednesday for the creation of a congressional task force to conduct the investigation. The task force would deliver its preliminary findings to the House on July 1.

"We owe it to the hostages, we owe it to the American people and we owe it to history to set the record straight, if we can," said Representative David E. Bonior of Michigan, the majority whip.

Although President George Bush and Mr. Reagan have said they

would welcome such an investigation, congressional Republicans criticized the proposal, contending that the investigation would waste money that could better be spent on job programs and other measures to aid the economy.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, said it was unfortunate that the issue had become partisan.

Mr. Foley, Democrat of Washington, was initially reluctant to undertake the investigation, fearing that it would be considered a ploy to gain advantage in this year's election. Although Democrats could reap political benefits if the accusations could be proved, they risk public denigration if the investigation should prove futile.

Nor are the Republicans without risk. They face public scorn if investigators discover a link between the Reagan campaign and a delay in the release of the hostages.

Back in 1980, the Republicans feared that President Jimmy Carter would announce in October — just before the presidential election and with great jubilation — that an agreement with Iran had been reached to free the American hostages, giving rise to the term "October surprise."

The investigation, to be led by Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who was chairman of the House-Senate panel that looked into the Iran-contra scandal, could be complicated.

The accusations concern events that occurred more than a decade ago, and some witnesses have credibility problems because they operate in the shadowy worlds of arms dealing and intelligence. Democrats seek a low-key investigation, while a televised public hearing.

Last fall, House Democratic leaders held unsuccessful negotiations with Republicans to try to set ground rules on procedures and the length of the investigation. The Republicans wanted the investigation to include reports that Mr. Carter had offered Iran \$150 million in weapons for the hostages' freedom.

In the Senate, the Foreign Relations committee narrowly voted in October to approve an inquiry. But a bill to provide \$600,000 for the investigation died on the Senate floor when supporters could not overcome a Republican filibuster.



BALTIC-HOPPING — Finland's foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen, left, talking with Vice President Dan Quayle in Helsinki on Thursday. Mr. Quayle left later for Estonia and Latvia; he is to visit Lithuania on Friday. He pledged additional American aid for the Baltic states and said that the estimated 100,000 former Soviet troops there should be withdrawn, "the sooner, the better."

Nixon's Early Forecasts for '92 Election

By Maureen Dowd

NEW YORK — In a political season of character issues and secret tapes, Richard Nixon offers some predictions. In town to talk politics, the former president forecast the 1992 election this way:

If Bill Clinton wins New Hampshire, he will roll to the Democratic nomination, unless there are new revelations. But Mr. Nixon suggested that the Clinton campaign would have to be careful about how it uses Hillary Clinton, because in general, "if the wife comes through as being too strong and too intelligent, it makes the husband look like a wimp."

Mr. Nixon suggested that many Americans are still put off by a male politician who does

not seem to be as strong as his wife. The former president allowed that unfortunately, some voters agree with Cardinal Richelieu, who said, "Intellect in a woman is unbecoming."

If Mr. Clinton finishes second to Paul E. Tsongas, there will be agitation for a new candidate because, as Mr. Nixon noted dryly, "Tsongas is too responsible to be nominated by the Democrats."

Just as a write-in campaign in New Hampshire may have helped to save his vice presidency in 1956, when some Republicans were talking about dropping him from the Eisenhower ticket, Mr. Nixon mused about the write-in campaign for Governor Mario M. Cuomo.

He has told friends he would relish seeing a race between George Bush and the New York

governor, whom he termed "a heavyweight."

He said that his former speechwriter, Patrick J. Buchanan, would get 28 percent of the vote in New Hampshire.

Mr. Nixon suggested that the Democrats might win the Electoral College and still lose the popular vote, titillating political science professors.

He said the president would win the general election, although he could lose California, which would make him dependent on having a solid South, plus Ohio and Illinois — which Mr. Nixon sees as the battlegrounds of the election.

The former president said that the Republicans would gain 25 seats in the House, which will put them up to 190, and will stay even, or lose two seats, in the Senate.

Caracas Coup Effort Had Broad Support

By Douglas Farah

CARACAS — The failed military coup against President Carlos Andrés Pérez had broad officer support and public sympathy, and was set off by widespread government corruption and shrinking army salaries, according to analysts and sources close to the military.

The widespread backing by officers at midlevel and below for the military Tuesday, as demonstrated by the arrest of 133 officers and the participation of some of the nation's most important garrisons, seemed to shock the government.

Even more telling, analysts said, was apparently widespread popular support for the revolt, although almost no one said the president should have been killed, as the coup plotters apparently intended.

Coup leaders, in a proclamation read before the four known leaders of the plot were arrested, said the revolt sought to "rescue the Venezuelan people, hurt so much by politicians, demagoguery and bureaucracy."

Later, hinting that more plots could be underway, Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chávez, the proclaimed leader, said he was giving up because "for now, our objectives could not be met."

There will be some other occasion. The coup seems to have failed because the high command remained loyal to President Pérez, as did key units able to guard him and put down the widely dispersed rebels.

A sampling from street interviews and comments made to radio call-in shows indicated that many people sympathized with the rebels, especially their call for public morality and an end to corruption.

A political analyst at the Central University who knows the president said that Mr. Pérez was isolated even from his closest advisers.

"Pérez and the political structure are completely separate from the rest of the nation's social structure," he said. "He traveled and traveled and does not care about us." Mr. Pérez, who was president from 1979 to 1984 and then elected in 1988 to a five-year term, has played an active role internationally and had just returned from a

meeting in Switzerland when the rebels struck.

Carlos Capriles, a prominent conservative historian close to the military, said disquietment with Mr. Pérez among midlevel officers had been growing for months as the president let salaries shrink while corruption in the government went unabated.

Mr. Capriles and other analysts said the officers were especially offended by the ostentatious lifestyle of the 69-year-old Mr. Pérez and others close to him, including his mistress, Cecilia Matos, at a time when real incomes are falling.

"The high command and the generals are well paid, but the lower-ranking officials are fed up," said a retired colonel. "They think the president has no regard for them or their future."

Mr. Capriles said the final straw for the rebels was Mr. Pérez's series of contradictory statements made last month about negotiating with Colombia over territorial rights to a gulf on the Caribbean that the nations share.

After initially reaffirming Venezuela's right to the entire gulf and setting off a storm of protest in Colombia, Mr. Pérez backtracked and announced he did not want to talk about the issue anymore. Negotiations are an anathema to the military.

The analysts said that since the high command helped Mr. Pérez escape death, the soldiers now will be in a stronger position to press their demands. "Pérez will have to listen to them at least for a while," Mr. Capriles said.

25,000 Ex-Soviet Jews Seek to Go to Germany

By Reuters

BERLIN — About 25,000 Jews in former Soviet republics have applied to emigrate to Germany despite its Nazi past, German Jewish officials said Thursday.

Heinz Galinski, head of Germany's Jewish community of 35,000, said that Israel remained the ideal destination for Soviet Jewish emigrants but that many wanted to move to Germany for personal reasons, including family ties.

BRIEFS

Prosecutor Is Slain — Guerrillas ambushed and killed the prosecutor in the third fatal attack on the police said. The police said. The police said. The police said.

Aspect Flees in Congo

The police said Wednesday that the bombing of a UTA passenger plane who told authorities that he had fled up the French DRC. The police said. The police said.

Defy a Warning

A Kashmiri militant leader said he would ignore a cease-fire line in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The police said. The police said.

Algerian Civil War

Gunfire was reported Thursday in Algeria as security forces and Muslim fighters fought three days of fighting here. The police said. The police said.

Cover-Up on JFK

Four Americans believe they know the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The police said. The police said.

EL UPDATE

Only commercial air links were suspended during the Qaddafi flights to Libya and to Rome. The police said. The police said.

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Opposition Builds Pressure on Miyazawa to Quit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa could be forced to resign by a dispute in parliament over the government's refusal to allow former officials to testify about bribery scandals to which they have been linked, analysts say.

To protest the government's refusal, opposition legislators boycotted the Diet on Thursday for a second day, effectively blocking consideration of the budget. They said the boycott would continue.

The political turmoil could also hurt the governing Liberal Democratic Party in elections in July for half the seats in the upper house of parliament, the House of Councillors. The Liberal Democrats lost their major-

ity there in 1989, although they continue to dominate the House of Representatives.

In a closely watched by-election for an upper house Sunday, the Liberal Democrats face unexpected trouble in Nara, where polls show their candidate running second in a three-way race.

Yasokazu Nishikizaki, the Liberal Democrats' campaign manager for Nara, said: "We sense a storm coming. The corruption scandals have emerged as the main campaign issue, and as a result the opposition-backed candidate stands a better chance of winning."

With almost daily disclosures of political scandals, some of them reaching into the entourage of the prime minister, voter discontent has spread.

Seventy percent of the 1,000 Nara citizens who responded to an opinion poll by the Kyodo news agency said they vote Sunday. Fumio Abe, until recently treasurer of Mr. Miyazawa's faction in the Liberal Democratic Party, was formally charged Saturday with accepting 80 million yen (\$635,000) in bribes from the Kyowa Co., a now-bankrupt property developer. He is alleged to have done Kyowa favors while serving as regional development minister from August 1989 to February 1990.

Media reports say that Mr. Abe had Kyowa past large sums of money to other Liberal Democrats, most of them in the Miyazawa faction and reportedly including a former prime minister, Zenko Suzuki.

Opposition parties have threatened to pursue a new scandal involving the possible bribery of top politicians by former officials of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, a company that has been linked to a powerful crime syndicate.

"The scandals hit at the very center of the ruling party, which needs huge amounts of money to win and keep votes," said Kazuyasu Hamana, campaign manager for Yukihisa Yoshida, the apparent front-runner in Nara.

Many members of parliament say that the impasse could threaten the budget's passage, possibly forcing Mr. Miyazawa to resign if approval is not forthcoming by April. (AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Ships More Haitians Home

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The United States resumed the repatriation of more than 10,000 Haitian refugees Thursday.

The move followed the U.S. decision Tuesday to ease a trade embargo on Haiti. Many Haitian officials applauded the easing of the embargo, which will allow assembly plants to operate again, but backers of the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, denounced it.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Bear let 250 refugees, many carry-

ing plastic garbage sacks of clothing and other personal belongings, onto the Port-au-Prince wharf Thursday morning.

The Haitians were escorted to a nearby center for processing by immigration police and by the Red Cross, which supplied each one with \$15 in bus fare and a punch card for food aid.

A police official who was supervising the processing said the refugees were not being politically screened. After an identity check, a refugee "is free to go anywhere," the official added.

Another cutter carrying 258 refugees was expected later in the day. Both ships had planned to hand over the Haitians on Wednesday, but the government asked for a delay.

State Department officials said in Washington that Haiti had sought the delay because it could not assimilate large numbers of refugees at one time.

Waves of Haitians took to the seas in fragile wooden boats after a military coup Sept. 30 deposed Father Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president.

WORK: By Some Labor Yardsticks, It's Japan That Has to Catch Up

(Continued from page 1)

than that reported to the Labor Ministry. About 25 percent of Japanese said they were not paid for overtime.

Not only do Japanese work long hours, they also must work more days of the week. With schools and government offices staying open many Saturdays, Japanese averaged only 114 days off during 1989, compared with 132 in the United States.

Moreover, the average Japanese is absent because of illness three days per year, half the U.S. average, according to the Japanese Labor Ministry.

Despite the longer hours, Japanese earn less as measured in real terms. According to figures compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, adjusted to account for purchasing power parity in 1990, gross domestic product per capita in America was \$21,449 compared with \$17,634 in Japan.

There is also a greater gender gap in pay and access to senior posi-

tions in Japan than in the United States. In Japanese companies employing more than 30 employees in 1990, men earned twice as much as women. In smaller companies, average pay was lower and the differential slightly wider.

In the United States in 1991, women earned about two-thirds as much as men. Among managers and professionals, men took home an average weekly check of \$741, compared with \$519 for women. The gap was slightly narrower in the services, with men earning \$320 against \$243 for women.

Women play a greater role in the labor force in America than in Japan: They make up 52 percent of the U.S. work force, versus 40 percent in Japan.

In recent years, Japanese women have begun to creep into managerial roles in a narrow range of industries, but most are still limited to lower-level work, with many quitting after marriage.

The position of women in society and the home, although significantly improved during the last few

decades, continues to reflect deep-seated traditional values which assign women to a subordinate role," the U.S. State Department said recently in a report on Japan.

Many U.S. economists agree with Mr. Miyazawa's comment that a flight to high-paying jobs on Wall Street in the 1980s by some of America's brightest minds took a toll on industrial productivity. But as Mr. Miyazawa conceded, the same trend was seen in Japan, if to a lesser extent, during the late 1980s.

At the time, high technology companies such as Matsushita Electric Industrial, Hitachi and Sony found themselves having to pay higher salaries to woo engineering graduates attracted to more lucrative careers in finance.

Japanese remain less productive than Americans, although the gap is narrowing. In 1988, for example, Japan was 80 percent as productive as the United States. But between 1975 and 1988, Japanese productivity rose at an average annual rate

of 5.1 percent, compared with a 3.2 percent rate in the United States. If the present pace continues, Japan could surpass America in 1995, according to Kuniyoshi Sasaki, an official of the Japan Productivity Center.

"Japanese build cars more efficiently," Mr. Sasaki noted. "But at the final stage, auto marketing and other costs are factored in, the Americans are more productive."

Japanese productivity will continue to rise, but not as quickly as before. Increasing demands from an aging Japanese work force for shorter hours, more days off and higher pay will force employers to return more of their profits to workers.

"Workers are tired of adapting to suit the needs of management," said Yoshiki Kurata, a professor of sociology at Keio University in Tokyo. "Management began to lose the support of workers in 1985 and can't get it back."

Paul F. Horvitz in Washington contributed to this report.

Elite College At Oxford Ends Ban on Men

OXFORD, England — The Oxford University college attended by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says that it is ending a century-long ban on men.

The governing body of Somerville College, which also counts the late Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi among its former students, said it expected to get more applicants by becoming coeducational.

Somerville, which has 336 undergraduates and 81 graduate students, said that it expected approval for the first male dons to join the staff by the end of the year.

This will leave only one women-only college, St. Hilda's, at Oxford, one of Britain's two most prestigious universities.

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Bush Touts 'Common-Sense' Plan on Health Care

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — President George Bush, lambasting Democratic health care proposals as "a cure worse than the disease," on Thursday unveiled his election-year alternative, which he said would "preserve what works and reform what doesn't" in the medical care system rather than fundamentally altering it.

In a speech before the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, a business group, Mr. Bush painted a grim portrait of massive tax increases and long waits for care if Congress adopted either optional health insurance or "play or pay" plans, which would require firms to provide insurance or pay into a

government fund that would cover the uninsured.

Instead, Mr. Bush offered what he called a "common-sense plan" built around tax credits to help those who lack insurance pay for it; he also offered changes aimed at bringing down the costs of insurance and medical care.

Mr. Bush's proposal immediately came under fire, because it did not include a detailed plan for paying for it, and because the White House has no specific legislative proposal.

The president has offered to "work with Congress" while rejecting all the major Democratic options and refusing to lay claim to any of the ways of paying for the plan. The major elements of the plan, which the

White House estimates will cost \$100 billion over five years, include:

• Tax credits and deductions to help those at and below middle-income levels pay for insurance.

Both the credit and the deduction would be available for health insurance costs of up to \$250 for individuals, \$2,500 for married couples and \$3,750 for families.

Individuals with taxable gross income below \$50,000 or married couples earning less than \$80,000 would get some level of credit.

Employer contributions to health care would reduce or eliminate the credit or deduction under the proposal.

• Insurance market restructuring. The White House plan offers a set of proposals aimed at making insurance more accessible,

cancellation less likely, premiums lower and availability more likely.

• Cost containment. The Bush proposals include changes in malpractice law to lower the cost of such cases and insurance to cover it. Standardized claim forms for use nationwide are being developed to curb handling costs. Incentives would be offered for states to use health maintenance and other managed care programs which offer coordinated care. Washington would allow states to redesign their health care programs without some of the mandates now in place.

The proposal comes two years after Mr. Bush called for a government study of the problem of the 35 million Americans who lack health insurance and the escalating cost of medical care.



ANGER IN EAST JERUSALEM — A Palestinian being arrested in East Jerusalem on Thursday during a march to demonstrate against the death of a Palestinian man in an Israeli prison. Opposition members of parliament called for an independent investigation into the death of the man, Mustafa Abdullah Akawi. Members of his family have alleged that he was tortured.

Ex-Soviets to Disable Non-Russian Missiles by '95

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The former Soviet republics with nuclear weapons have agreed that all of the nuclear-tipped strategic missiles outside Russia will be disabled within seven years, senior Bush administration officials have disclosed. The pledge means that strategic, or long-range, missiles currently deployed in Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine are to be destroyed by the end of the decade, the officials said. At that point, only Russia will have ballistic missiles capable of striking the United States from territory of the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Bartholomew said this meant that the former Soviet republics would "eliminate modern SS-18s and SS-24s that they had planned to keep."

A total of 104 SS-18 ballistic missiles, carrying 1,040 nuclear warheads, are deployed in Kazakhstan, while 248 SS-24, SS-25 and SS-19 missiles with a total of 1,312 strategic warheads are deployed in Ukraine and Belarus, according to U.S. and Commonwealth tallies.

Ukraine's pledge Dec. 30 at a Commonwealth meeting in Minsk to eliminate all strategic arms on its territory by 1994, as well as Kazakhstan's general promise to abide by provisions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty signed by U.S. and Soviet officials last year, officials said. It is "more specific" than anything stated previously by officials on either side, a senior State Department official said.

The U.S. disclosure followed months of speculation about whether Kazakhstan would surrender its missiles. The uncertainty was fueled in part by conflicting press reports about whether the former Soviet republic planned to declare itself a nonnuclear state.

Asked in an interview Friday about the elimination of SS-18 missiles in Kazakhstan, Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, armed forces chief of the Commonwealth, said the issue was being resolved. But he warned against making "any hulla-balloo in the press about Kazakhstan," suggesting that pressing the government there might induce it to retain the weapons.

Mr. Bartholomew said that the administration was considering sending warhead storage containers and special high-security rail-road cars to Russia. It is also considering ways to help store plutonium recovered from nuclear weapons and modify weapons-grade uranium for use as fuel in civilian nuclear reactors.

KURDS: Guerrillas' Dream Is Dying Amid Disarray

(Continued from page 1)

Baghdad. But the insurgency was crushed by Mr. Saddam's army.

Now most of the 4 million Iraqi Kurds live in a security zone set up by the United States and its Gulf War allies, just south of the zone in areas held by Kurds.

The security zone, which includes most of Iraq north of the 36th parallel, was established in April to persuade 1.5 million Kurds who had fled to Turkey and Iran that they could safely return home.

Since the creation of the zone, the leaders of eight rebel groups have run northern Iraq through the Kurdistan Front. But internal bickering, especially between the two main rebel factions, Mr. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, run by Jalal Talabani, has made the exercise of central authority almost impossible.

Each party making up the front has veto power, which means that few decisions are made. Local militia commanders, especially in the valleys cut off by heavy blizzards and avalanches, run large sections of the zone as personal fief.

Part of the problem is that Kurdish leaders have been reluctant to proclaim an independent state, with all the bureaucratic and civil service machinery that entails, for fear of alienating Turkey and Iran, whose open borders are now, with the tight Iraqi blockade, their lifeline.

Turkey, which is fighting its own Kurdish separatist movement, and Iran, which has a large Kurdish population, fear that the creation of an independent Kurdish state in Iraq could fan separatist movements within their own borders.

In 1994, the Kurds no longer have a working tele-

communication system and spend days isolated from one another because of impassable roads. The rebel groups have squandered their scant resources to set up competing institutions — everything from military organizations and humanitarian groups to radio stations.

"Our governing process is paralyzed," Mr. Barzani said.

The Kurdish groups have agreed to hold elections on April 3 to elect one leader and a Kurdish parliament in the hopes of establishing order. But the decision to hold elections has only exacerbated the problem.

"Now every time we want to make a decision we are told to wait until the elections," a rebel official said. "As if we have time."

Iraqi forces, which moved north against several Kurdish villages in November, have dug in and mined a front line that roughly corresponds to their known oil reserves in the north. This line includes the refineries in the city of Mosul, which is inside the allied security zone.

But the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has decided to pull out of northern Iraq in April and is to be followed in June by the team of allied military observers and the remaining UN agencies. This means that the Kurds may soon find themselves facing the Baghdad government alone.

About 300,000 civil servants, including teachers and police officers, for the most part remain at their jobs in the region, although they have not received salaries from the Baghdad government for three months. Most are Kurds who have now pledged their allegiance to Kurdistan.

VISIT: Yeltsin Seeks Urgent Aid

(Continued from page 1)

"Investment by our firms," she said. "These will not be forthcoming in Russia unless a framework is established to protect their presence."

While Mr. Yeltsin has signaled that he now measures friendship in terms of economic aid, President Francois Mitterrand is clearly anxious to establish strong political ties with the Russian leader in order to wipe away memories of the misunderstandings that marked his last trip here.

Visiting in April as the leader of the opposition to Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yeltsin was publicly slighted; He was received for only a few minutes by Mr. Mitterrand and was rudely lectured on democracy by a French Socialist leader at the European Parliament.

On this occasion, anxious to make amends, Mr. Mitterrand has received Mr. Yeltsin with grand pomp and ceremony — "like a czar," as one Paris daily put it — and has lodged him and his delegation in the splendor of the Grand Trianon palace at Versailles.

Mr. Yeltsin has, in turn, diplomatically brushed aside the incipient treatment he was given last spring. On arrival Wednesday, he preferred to recall that Mr. Mitterrand had telephoned him in Mos-

CIRCLES: Soviet Space Odyssey

(Continued from page 1)

years ago to a fanfare of propaganda trumpets. But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration showed little interest, and nothing came of the overtures.

The space agency can now barely afford to send supply craft outside the Earth's atmosphere to keep Mr. Krikalev and a fellow cosmonaut, Sergei Volkov, who arrived in October, stocked with breakfasts, lunches and dinners. Requests for anything remotely exotic can be a major problem. When Mr. Krikalev developed a craving for lemons last autumn, mission control was unable to find any in state shops.

The Austrian cosmonaut, Franz Viebeck, saved the day by buying some lemons in a special hard-currency shop geared to the needs of Western tourists. He brought them up in October.

Glavkosmos managed to round up some of its own lemons to send on the latest supply mission, which docked with the space station last week. It also sent up generous portions of horseradish and onions but was unable to satisfy Mr. Krikalev's latest craving — for honey.

"It is difficult to get high-quality honey," said Valeri Polyakov, deputy director of the Medical and Biological Institute in charge of

Tory to Head Euroassembly

(Continued from page 1)

STRASBOURG, France — Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, a British Conservative, has been elected president of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly.

CIA: Congress Proposes a Shake-Up in Spy Community

(Continued from page 1)

basically restrict the agency to clandestine operations. The head of the agency would have the rank of deputy to the new overall intelligence chief.

"They would be kind of the Marines of the intelligence community," Mr. Boren said of the new CIA. He said the proposed setup would also end the traditional domination of the CIA's clandestine operations division over its intelligence-analysis staff.

Consolidate intelligence collection efforts by the rest of the community under another deputy director who would have authority over military and civilian agencies. This deputy's domain would include a new national imagery agency — which would have charge of planning, building and operating photographic satellites — and the existing National Security Agency.

The security agency, which intercepts communications throughout the world, would for the first time be able to build and operate its satellites under this plan. In turn, the National Reconnaissance Office, an air force agency that builds and operates photo and electronic intelligence satellites and has the highest

22d Victim In Fire in Hong Kong

(Continued from page 1)

HONG KONG — Police searching a charred hut for clues after an arson attack Tuesday at a Hong Kong camp for Vietnamese refugees on Thursday found the burned body of a child, which brought the death toll to 22.

The authorities said they had charged 92 camp inmates with rioting in connection with the disturbance Tuesday, and the police said that some of the defendants faced charges of murder and arson.

The victims, northern Vietnamese, were burned to death after a gang of southerners pushed burning blankets through windows and under the roof of their tin hut.

Witnesses told the police they saw more than 10 people blocking the exit from the blazing structure. Police found the child's body while searching the hut for evidence.

They said they were satisfied that there were no more bodies. The clash was the worst in a series of violent incidents that have hit Hong Kong's refugee camps since Vietnamese started fleeing their country in 1975.

The Sek Kong camp was quiet on Thursday after the police finished moving the remains of its 2,500 northerners to an island camp outside Hong Kong harbor.

Sek Kong, built on an air base in the rural New Territories, remains home to some 6,400 southern Vietnamese. (Reuters, AFP)

Plane Hits Indiana Motel, Killing 16

The Associated Press
EVANSVILLE, Indiana — A military transport plane on a practice flight crashed into a restaurant and motel Thursday, killing 16 people, the authorities said.

Eleven people on the ground were confirmed dead, said Rick Woods, the Vanderburgh County chief deputy coroner. All five crew members perished, according to David Altom, public affairs spokesman for the National Guard.

No more victims were expected to be found at the scene, Mr. Woods said at a news conference. The Lockheed C-130 transport from the Kentucky National Guard crashed into the rear of a

JoJo's restaurant and the north side of the Drury Inn. A tower of black smoke was visible for miles.

"It came over the service station real low and real loud and shook the building real hard and broke some windows," said a motel employee who would not give his name. "Then it hit the restaurant and there was a thud."

"The wing was sticking out of the back of the JoJo's at first," he said. "But since then it must have melted down because we can't see it."

The 24-hour restaurant and motel are on the highway about a mile (about a kilometer and a half) from the Evansville Regional Airport. Sandy Appler, director of marketing and public relations for the

Witness Says Tyson Accuser Talked of His Wealth

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — The beauty pageant contestant who accuses Mike Tyson of rape said she wanted to go out with him because he was rich and dumb, another contestant testified at the boxer's trial Thursday.

"You see that Robin Givens got out of him?" Madelyn Whittington recalled the woman as saying moments after Mr. Tyson asked her for a date during the Miss Black America contest.

The former heavyweight champion divorced Miss Givens, an actress, in 1988, after an eight-month marriage. Press reports at the time said she received a lucrative settlement.

Ms. Whittington, 20, testified for the defense that she ran into Mr. Tyson's accuser in the women's toilets after the boxer had appeared at a pageant rehearsal on July 18.

"She told me Mike Tyson had asked her out, and I said, 'Are you going?' And she said very excitedly, 'Yes, of course! This is Mike Tyson. He's got a lot of money. He's dumb,'" Ms. Whittington said.

impression that Mr. Tyson's accuser wanted to be like Ms. Givens but had never actually said so.

But Ms. Whittington explained she mentioned only her impression, rather than the remarks she heard, because she was frightened and did not want to get involved.

She also said that later, at the pageant's opening ceremonies, Mr. Tyson addressed several contestants by saying, "You want to come to my room? You want to party? I know I'm not going to get nothing, but I'm going to ask anyway."

She could not say, however, that Mr. Tyson's accuser heard his remarks. The defense has contended that the woman should have known by the fighter's behavior with the pageant contestants that he was interested in having sex.

Mr. Tyson is charged with rape and criminal deviate conduct. If convicted, he faces a possible 60-year prison sentence.

WORLD TRADE & INVESTMENT EMERGING BLOCs & OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL GROWTH

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REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £295.00. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Please note that fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £60.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before March 20, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions can be made at any time.

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...scandals hit at the very center of the party, which needs huge amounts of money to win and keep votes...

Elite College At Oxford Ends Ban on Men

OXFORD, England — The Oxford University college, founded by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has ended a century-old ban on men.

The governing body of Somerville College, which counts the late Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi among its former students, said it expected to get more approval by becoming coeducational.

Somerville, which has 120 undergraduates and 81 postgraduate students, said that it expected approval for the move to end by the end of the year.

This will have only one women-only college, St. Hilda's, at Oxford, one of Britain's two most prestigious universities.

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The Right Line on Israel

The Bush administration is fashioning a fair and sensible response to Israel's request for \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees. Israel has sought the guarantees for a valid purpose: to raise money for the absorption of Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union. The hitch has been Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's massive expansion of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza. These settlements are designed to strengthen Israel's hold on the disputed territories, thereby undermining a Washington-promoted Middle East peace initiative.

China Bears the Burden

The U.S. Congress can yet help rescue some of China's most valuable political prisoners and halt some of Beijing's most reckless arms sales. This prospect is embodied in a trade proposal reconfigured by Representative Nancy Pelosi, a Democrat of California, in order to ensure the voting numbers that could override a presidential veto. Her bill streamlines the conditions for China's retention of most-favored-nation trading status, requiring Beijing to (1) release the estimated 1,000 prisoners still imprisoned from the 1989 Tiananmen massacre, (2) stop selling any missiles to Syria and Iran and (3) show "progress" as determined by the president, on other human rights, proliferation and trade issues.

Revive the Ozone Agenda

The life-protecting ozone layer may now be thinning above President George Bush's summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, as well as other parts of the Northern Hemisphere. That gives Mr. Bush a compelling personal reason to repair the initiative on an issue of global importance. Two weeks ago, detectors aboard a converted spy plane flying over New England and Eastern Canada recorded the highest level of chlorine monoxide, an ozone-depleting chemical, over measured anywhere around the globe. The level was half again as large as the amount recorded over Antarctica, the site of the infamous ozone hole discovered in October 1985.

The Snow on Public TV

It is not surprising that the Republican Party's right wing finds public broadcasting "too liberal." Public television and radio reach out to diverse audiences; they challenge convention and authority in ways that could not possibly please everyone. That is what Congress intended when it created the system. What is alarming is that Senate Republicans are holding up funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. They seem bent on pressuring it into restricting certain broadcasts.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman

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Keep Watch on Asia's Nuclear Tinderbox

By Gerald Segal

KUALA LUMPUR — The risks of nuclear weapons proliferation today are greater in Asia than anywhere else. The most immediate and acute worry centers on North Korea. But concerns are also growing about an increasingly complex nuclear configuration in the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. The long-range weapons in Kazakhstan, for example, make it potentially the largest nuclear power in Asia.

that international inspection will find the real nuclear weapons development centers in North Korea. The nuclear complex at Yongbyon, which has been pinpointed, may well not be the only site in the North. When Kim Il Sung, the North Korean president, visited Beijing some time ago, he was promised that China would not recognize South Korea until the end of 1993 if the North engaged in detente with the South and abandoned its nuclear weapons program. Mr. Kim assented to the first condition but made agreement on the second dependent on normalization of relations between the United States and North Korea, which seems a long way off.

Japan, Too, Could Try Hard Work

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — At the risk of being accused of Japan-bashing, here's a modest proposal. Before the next Japanese politician feels compelled to say what's wrong with America, let him follow Robert Maynard Hutchins's advice about exorcism: Lie down until the urge goes away. The latest Japanese official to say what was on his mind about America was none other than Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. He allowed that Americans "may lack a work ethic" and blamed some of our economic woes on college graduates flocking to Wall Street and its dizzying salaries. They produce nothing of value.



Japan Might Like a Foldable U.S. Car

By Reiko Hatsumi

TOKYO — President George Bush's visit is still causing a stir here, as the furor surrounding Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's criticism of the U.S. work force reflects. And while the prevailing sentiment surrounding the trip was one of good will, it seemed mixed with panic, probably akin to that occasioned by the arrival of Admiral Perry's ships in 1853. The chief reason for the anxiety appears to have been that three gentlemen from Detroit accompanied the president with the purpose of making Japan buy more U.S.-made cars.

we say in Japan, is shibui (severe). U.S. cars are larger than ours and gasoline costs three times as much. Most of our roads are more suited to sedan chairs and horses than cars. Once a friend brought a Lincoln Continental to my house. It was beautiful, luxuriously upholstered and huge. My admiring inspection over, he began to leave, but he was too optimistic. For while it was easy to drive the car into my yard, he had to back out and make a turn. I watched him struggle for about 20 minutes, got bored and went to read a book. He took to flying a plane after that.

Or an Old Chevy Convertible Might Do

By Betty Jean Lifton

HONOLULU — Instead of taking old car executives to Japan, President Bush should have taken an old Chevrolet convertible, such as the one I drove in Tokyo in 1952 when I was reporter there. It was black, long and sleek, with shiny red leather seats and tail fins that stretched all the way to Yokohama. It never broke down. People turned in awe when it unfolded its top, like a white sail, in the rain. My open car was shown the reverence accorded General Douglas MacArthur's. The kimono-clad grandmother in the family I lived with would open her parasol in the back seat, like a feudal lord's wife on a sedan chair.

American cars with top auto executives. My Chevy waits at the airport. It speeds unimpeded into Tokyo's center, because the BMWs, Mercedeses and Toyotas have recognized our superiority and pulled to the side.

I listen politely as the executives call the Chevy too big, lazy, unreliable. I speak about its valiant wanderings through unpaved roads, bringing tears to the work-wary eyes of the Japanese, who are as sentimental as they are industrious. I pile the repentant executives into my car. We sail down the streets as of old. The car does not falter, because it understands it must restore the American car industry's reputation.

TV flashes its picture all over the country. Orders swamp dealerships. America builds new factories to meet the demand. Millions are hired for round-the-clock assembly lines. The recession is over. No more Japan-bashing. Americans too clamor for the '50s convertible. Detroit's phones are so busy that even the White House agrees to help take orders. You can call and ask for it by its new name: Old Glory.

Egypt's Stable Progress Hides Its Population Bomb

By Anthony Lewis

CAIRO — "He learned his lesson on the reviewing platform," a shrewd Egyptian said of President Hosni Mubarak. The reviewing platform was the one at the military parade where Anwar Sadat was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981. As his successor, Mr. Mubarak has eschewed dramatics — the sudden gesture, say, of a trip to Jerusalem. His watchword has been caution, and his aim stability.

can, as one critic put it, give people the vision of a productive society. In Egypt it seems as if there will always be time. Things do not change quickly. Pressures work as they did millenniums ago. But the pressures are accelerating.

It is a turbulent region, Egypt seems an island of stability. Most people remain poor, subsistence farmers or families somehow surviving in Cairo on wages of \$50 a month. But one does not sense in the anger of desperation. They feel things are improving. And they are, at least in the terms applied in international financial circles. The Egyptian pound is a stable currency now, not propped up but allowed to find its level in the market. Egypt's hard-currency reserves are up, oil exports and tourism growing. The International Monetary Fund has given Egypt a passing grade on implementation of an economic reform program — and with the grade a standby loan facility. It has also had favorable notices from two press critics. The Econo-

mist magazine and the Financial Times newspaper, both of London. The Mubarak policy of gradualism has plainly worked in the area of foreign affairs. Egypt today has a more influential position in the Arab world, and in world politics generally, than it has had for years. In 1981, Egypt was isolated from the other Arab states because Mr. Sadat had made peace with Israel. Now the Arab League is in Cairo again, with an Egyptian as secretary general. Relations have been restored without Mr. Mubarak giving up any of the Sadat policy of peace. So far as one can see, that is a highly popular policy at home. On this visit I found no hint of hostility when Israel was mentioned, and certainly no talk of war.

There are now 56 million Egyptians, crammed into the narrow fertile strip along the Nile and its delta. In the last 10 years the population has grown by 14 million, or more than the total number of Israelis, Lebanese, Jordanians and Palestinians in the occupied territories. The rate of population increase fell last year to 2.5 percent: a great improvement, but still enough to produce 1.4 million more people a year. Birth control is promoted by the government, with television advertisements of peasant women discussing spacing their children, but much cultural resistance remains. The only way to feed the rising numbers, and give them hope of a better living standard, is to produce some economic dynamism. But that runs into deep-seated obstacles. Much of Egypt's industry is government-owned and hopelessly inefficient. Subsidies and price controls distort the economy. The International Monetary Fund and the United States have been urging quick steps toward a genuine market economy. The Economist wrote optimistically that, with those steps, Egypt could have "the fastest-growing Mediterranean economy."

The government has made a small start on privatization of industry and has slowly, almost imperceptibly, reduced some subsidies. Mr. Mubarak evidently worries that stronger moves might endanger stability. But the population increase means that Egypt, like Africa, must run faster to keep up. The question is whether Mr. Mubarak can add that dynamic

This Force Would Fit The UN Bill

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — The idea of a United Nations standing force to intervene where fighting threatens is not new. It was included in the UN Charter in 1945, but it was never carried out because of the Cold War. Now it is being cautiously revived, but on the old lines of traditional national military contributions. It is still a good idea, but time and changed circumstances show that some changes are needed in plans for how to go about it. President Francois Mitterrand has offered for a start to send a thousand men on 48 hours notice and another thousand with a week's notice. That is a help as far as it goes, but it is a piecemeal approach.

Instead, the United Nations should have a permanent core force in readiness, loyal to its flag and to no state, then to be supplemented by national contributions, particularly in logistics and infrastructure. And it just so happens that a perfect base exists. It is the Gurkhas, the doctory Nepalese units who have served with the British Army since 1814 and given good account of themselves. There are a lot of reasons why the Gurkhas can be the heart of the first real world police force. A major one is that nobody hates them, and they do not have any particular ethnic group, state or religion. A European force needs to be sent to Yugoslavia, but World War II memories rule out any contribution from Germany, Italy, maybe others. An armed team needs to be sent to Haiti, but history would make U.S. forces unwelcome and various Latin American forces dicey.

There are now some 7,500 well-trained Gurkhas serving in the British Army, 1,000 in Brunei, 1,500 based in the United Kingdom with some of them deployed in Cyprus, Kuwait and Belize, and 5,000 in Hong Kong. When Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997, all British forces will presumably have to withdraw. In any case, the British Army is to be drastically cut, including Gurkhas. Current plans call for a reduction from 2,500 by the year 2000. Those who have served 15 years will be sent home with a pension of a little under \$500 a year, others with somewhat less. Subsistence income in Nepal is figured at under \$450 a year. Gurkhas are not expensive to hire. There are another 65,000 in the Indian Army, paid on a similar scale, and no shortage of recruits eager to take on a foreign military career. They are tough fighters from the martial tribes of Nepal, a kingdom of 17.5 million. The Gurkhas are short, stocky men with powerful legs, hardened by the harsh terrain of their homeland. Despite their fighting tradition they have a reputation for being well disciplined, doggedly loyal to their superiors, respectful of families, not at all mean. Gurkhas do not go berserk on the battlefield and commit atrocities, as soldiers from a lot of other countries have been known to do in ethnic disdain or enmity.

Some would call them mercenaries, and the British Army gags at the thought, pointing out that they are enlisted by agreement with the government of Nepal. But mercenaries — troops serving no other state — are what the United Nations needs, as the Vatican hired Swiss guards in medieval times so its protectors would be beholden to no other master. The French Foreign Legion operates on a similar principle. Those are probably the troops Mr. Mitterrand has in mind. They were sent to fight in Desert Storm. For domestic political reasons, no conscripts could be included in the forces that France sent to Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

A Gurkha force would, as mentioned, need practical support and superior officers. At present, the highest rank any of them has reached under the British is lieutenant colonel. Most are infantry, with some engineers and signals units, none of the high-tech rocketry, armor and aviation that overwhelmed Iraq — but that is not what a standing UN force is most likely to require. It needs well-trained professional soldiers willing to go in and resolve the peace, primarily in brushfire wars in difficult parts of the world. Should they be sent without the invitation of the host government? That is the big political decision underlying the notion of a new world order, a new purposeful international law which puts certain principles above untouchable national sovereignty.

If the decision is to be taken, however, it will not change much unless there is an effective, reliable force at hand to carry it out. The Gurkhas are just what is needed and no doubt they are willing. Certainly they are able. © Flora Lewis.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Russia at the Brink

NEW YORK — Many of the papers here have anti-Russian editorials today [Jan. 6]. The World foresees all sorts of disasters to that country and adds that whatever view may be taken of the probability of civil war in Russia, whether social massacre or a military mutiny be the more likely form of the outbreak, it is conceded that the long-suffering patience of the people has been taxed as it never was before, and that the discipline of the Army shows signs of weakening.

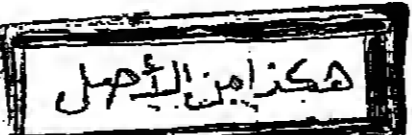
1917: Cajoling Norway

CHRISTIANIA — The German Under-Secretary of State for the Interior has received a number of Norwegian journalists. He said: "We see an unrestricted submarine campaign as a sure means of shortening the war and of overthrowing once and for all England's tyrannical rule over the seas. The difficulties caused to your country by our submarine war will be

small in comparison with those which the measures adopted by England have inflicted on neutrals. We know that the coal question is important for you and are ready to aid you despite the embarrassing position in which we find ourselves. But it is impossible for us to take a step backward in the submarine campaign."

1942: Sugar Rationing

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition.] The nation's Public School teachers were selected tonight [Feb. 6] to handle the huge task of issuing sugar rationing books to every man, woman and child in the nation and were directed to crack down on hoarders. Books containing stamps will be distributed entitling each individual to a strictly limited quantity of sugar. When the "War Ration Book No. 17" are distributed persons who have built up hoards of sugar will have stamps torn from their books until stocks in their cupboards are exhausted.



OPINION

If the Going Gets Tougher, So Will Boris Nikolayevich

By William Safire

MY TRIP to New York and Camp David was not a happy experience. I told the bankers and businessmen...

And what of my ardent supporters, the liberal intelligentsia? They are panicking, saying now that a union treaty would have been better than the Commonwealth...

I am not a kamikaze, despite what my own appointees are saying. And unlike the nervous liberals, I do not feel pain in the amputated right arm of the Ukraine.

wants. And did he welcome my appeal for a joint space defense against terrorist nuclear missiles...

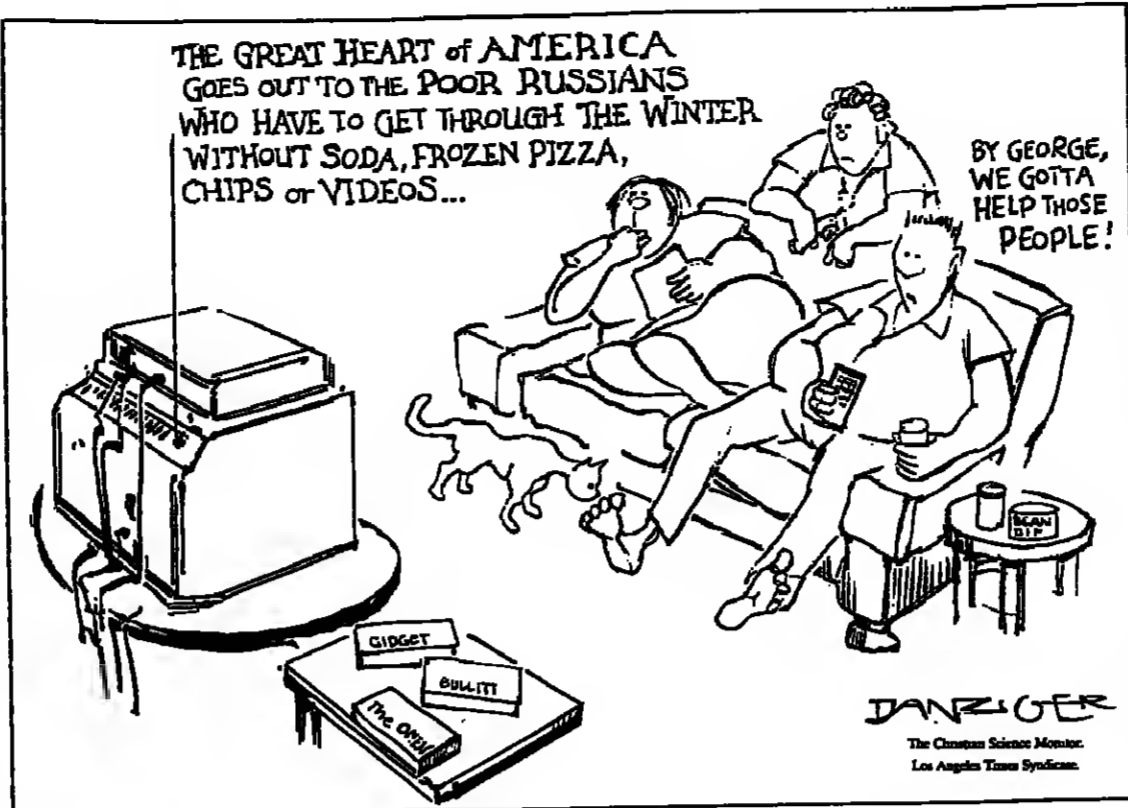
There are a lot of reasons why the real world police force. A major one is that nobody hates them. A major one is that they are not religious...

I am in Paris now, but I hear that back in Moscow, demonstrations have been banned in Red Square because they were tying up traffic and we couldn't afford the police.

I am beset from three sides: The lunatics who call themselves national patriots have started their nashi movement behind Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, our mini-Hitler...

The nomenklatura, the bureaucrats out of jobs, neo-Communists, the Soyuz group and some of the disloyal generals are putting together a coalition behind Vice President Alexander Rutskoi...

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Political Qualifications

Your report "Hillary Clinton Stands by Her Man - On Her Own Terms" (Jan. 28) listed her outstanding qualifications...

That makes me ask myself - what if, Boris Nikolayevich, prices keep going up and the world looks the other way, and the bureaucrats laugh at my decrees and the people make a hero out of crazy Zhirinovskiy?

Reading this article, which follows the report on the brilliant Marilyn Spillight ("Candidate's Wife Thrust Into Spotlight" Aug. 19), one can only wonder how many highly talented potential candidates for president are not being considered this year because of their gender.

The Life of Feminism

Regarding "The Death of Feminism as We Have Known It" (Opinion, Jan. 22) by Sally Quinn...

Gloria Steinem has never made me feel "ashamed and guilty." Her classic comment, "A woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle," was a godsend for millions. I never interpreted it to mean that I shouldn't or couldn't continue to like and enjoy the company of many men...

If not, if the people are not ready to sacrifice for their freedom, if the nashi or the Gorbachev nomenklatura try to take over - then it's "Dobrym parnyom boiske ne budet." Or as my cold and tightly smiling friend in Camp David put it, "No more Mr. Nice Guy."

reaping the well-deserved personal, emotional and economic power commensurate with the tasks they tackle.

The women's movement is about family issues - like affordable day care, comprehensive health insurance, flexible working hours and equal pay - and moving these issues to the top of the agenda, not because they are women's issues but because they benefit children and women in general.

I think Sally Ride's mother said it best when her daughter became the first woman astronaut in the United States: "Thank God for Gloria Steinem." And for Betty Freidan, Germaine Greer and for the millions of women and men who know what the problems are and have resolved to be part of the solution.

PAT READ, London.

Presumed Innocent

Let us hope, not for the sake of Mike Tyson but for the supposedly sacred principle that for an individual is innocent until proven guilty, that none of the prospective jurors saw the article, "Closely Watched Trial of Tyson Is to Begin Today" (Sports, Jan. 27). By stating that "an acquittal could have a profound impact on the handling of so-called date-rape cases" and that "there is some concern that an acquittal in the Tyson case would persuade women to remain silent," the writer, intentionally or not, sent the message that jurors would be letting down scores of victimized women by voting not guilty.

This is especially unfair when coupled with the article's suggestion that Tyson's "deep pockets" will make it difficult for the prosecution.

Of course date rape should be treated as the serious crime it is. If Mike Tyson is guilty he deserves a long prison sentence. But he deserves to have his case heard by people with open minds.

MICHAEL GAVIN, Hong Kong.

Dwarfs and Giants

Regarding "Dwarf States, He Thought, Will Be Safer Than Giants" (Meanwhile, Jan. 16) by John McClaughry:

It is the French who have provided the most agonizing appraisals of ethno-regional autonomy. However, the most open-minded survey, "A Case for the Balkanization of Practically Everyone" (Wildwood House, London, 1976), was written by your jazz correspondent, Michael Zwernin. Besides giving Leopold (or Hans) Kohr his due, Mr. Zwernin comes to grips with the Occitanists, Basques, Welsh nationalists, Bretons, Mohawks, Catalans and Lapps. A neglected but indispensable book.

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

A Mere Quarter-Century

Regarding "In Our Pages 100, 75 and 50 Years Ago":

Why not include what happened 25 years ago? That, for me, would be living history - something that happened in my lifetime, and that I may have not been aware of, or may have forgotten, or may be relevant to what is happening today.

TANYA VAJK, Miami.

Try a 3 DM Ride in Berlin To See the Fragile Future

By John D. Philipsborn

LONDON - A short ride on the S-Bahn from the west to east Berlin does more to make you think about what has happened in Germany - nay, Europe, than much that you read and hear about recent events.

I have visited the city since the Wall came tumbling down. I was even there on Oct. 2, 1990, the day before the declaration of a single German state - a lovely day of celebration in a "pinch-me it's true" atmosphere. And it was a joy to

Admittedly, this is a lot for a 3 Deutsche mark ride. But try it some time and see what you think.

It is an experience; from the white-smoked attendant at the Tiergarten station who unexpectedly comes to help you buy your ticket from a machine that takes your money, changes it and sends you on your way, to the shabby fellow at Friedrichstrasse who guides you through the greyness and griminess to where you want to go. You cross a border that is no longer so evident. There are no guard posts and you don't need stamped permits. You need not change trains after having been searched.

You still notice a difference, though. There is a point where comfort, if not opulence, visibly turns to poverty and discomfort, where Mercedes turns to Wartburgs and the buildings change from somewhere you would not mind living to places that you remain thankful you have been spared from occupying.

It makes you wonder about predictions that the east of Europe, with investment and help here and there, will work and wait peacefully to catch up to its more comfortable Western neighbors.

It also makes you wonder if the same people who said a few years ago, "It will never happen in our lifetime" are doing enough, even with upcoming airlift aid programs, to ensure that those who "have not" have more, before they become impatient, bitter and reactive.

The writer, director of international relations for Chase Manhattan Bank in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Help Can Be Found

THE DEMISE of the Soviet Union created new demands for American help, but it also eliminated the primary justification for much U.S. budgetary spending. Phasing out Cold War programs from both the defense and foreign-aid budgets could free significant funds for pressing needs at home and abroad.

Despite the ravages of seven decades of Marxism, the [former Soviet] republics have the foundations for future growth - abundant resources, an educated populace and an industrial base. Support for the republics is in the United States' interest, as are measures to bring them into the global economy. Huge markets for U.S. products would open up once the economies got on their feet - assuming we have gotten our foot in the door. The strong German presence in the former Soviet bloc is not entirely altruistic. The republics will remember their friends when they settle down to business.

John W. Sewell, president of the Overseas Development Council, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

This Force Would Fit The UN Bill

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK - The idea of a United Nations standing army is not new. It was included in the Charter in 1945, but it was never carried out because of the Cold War. It is being cautiously re-examined in the old lines of traditional military contributions.

It is still a good idea, but circumstances have changed. There are a lot of reasons why the real world police force. A major one is that nobody hates them. A major one is that they are not religious...

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Dispute their fighting men have a reputation for being disciplined, doggedly loyal to their superiors, respectful of families at all times. Gurkhas do not pick up on the battlefield and atrocities, as soldiers from other countries have been known to do in ethnic disdain or enmity. Some would call them mercenaries and the British Army says it thought, pouring out that they had agreed with the government of Nepal. But mercenaries serving no other state - what the United Nations needs is a pattern hired Swiss guards a few years ago so its provinces were beholden to no other master. The French Foreign Legion was on a similar principle. These probably the troops Mr. Mitterrand has in mind. They were sent to fight in Desert Storm. For domestic political reasons, no newspapers included in the forces that first sent to Saudi Arabia and Iraq. A Gurkha force would, as mentioned, need practical support of superior officers. At present, the highest rank any of them would hold under the British is lieutenant colonel. Most are infantry, with some engineers and signals units and the high-tech rocketry, armor and aviation that overhauled the line, but that is not what is standing in force is most likely to require. It needs well-trained professional soldiers willing to go in and make the peace, primarily in the world's difficult parts where a cold blood they be sent without the constraints of the host government? That is the political dilemma underlying the use of a new world order. It is a purposeful international force in the touchable national sovereignty. If the decision is to be taken, it will be a challenge much more than there is an effective force to be sent to carry it out. The United Nations just what is needed and who are willing. Certainly they are not.

5 AND 50 YEARS AGO

small in comparison with the massive measures adopted by the United States. The nation's school teachers were ordered to stop for you and the teachers' union, despite the union's protests, which we had expected to be a major step in the education struggle.

1942: Sugar Rationing

WASHINGTON - From New York school teachers were ordered to stop for you and the teachers' union, despite the union's protests, which we had expected to be a major step in the education struggle.



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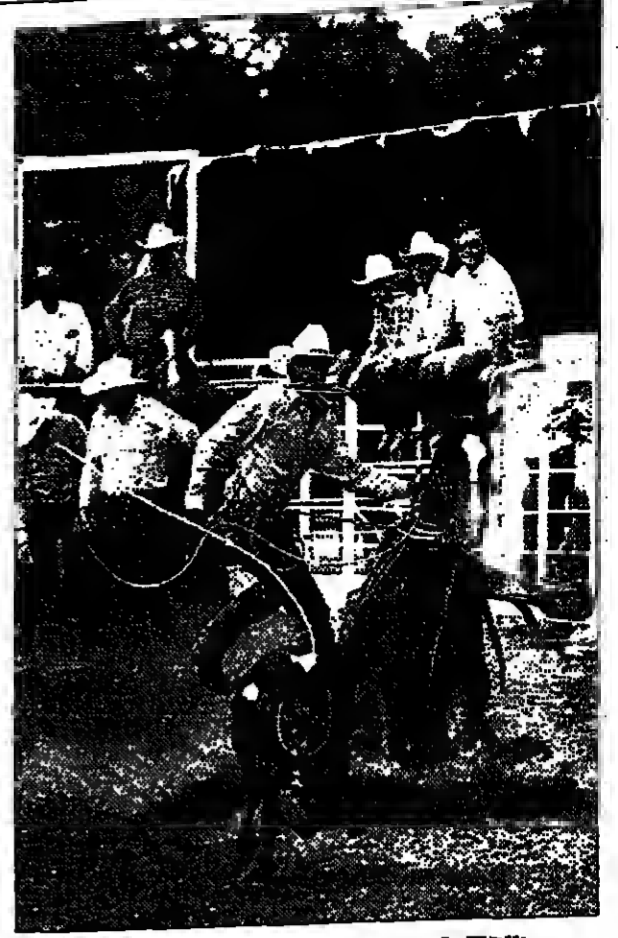
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A Portrait of Black America

Several years ago a trio of black photographers and publicists didn't like the way U.S. media portrayed black life in the United States. They persuaded a publisher to sponsor a comprehensive look at black America by 50 photographers who fanned out across the country with 5,000 rolls of film. The result: "Songs of My People," an exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, opening next week and running through May 3, and a book to be published by Little, Brown. Here is a sampling.



Above: Haircut in Brooklyn, David Lee; left: A nun in prayer at a Maryland convent, by Dixie D. Veeren.



Rodeo in Cleburne, Texas, by Keith Williams.



Boxing in Brooklyn, Eli Reed.



Beatrice Ferguson, 97, masters hula hoop, Sharon Farmer.

THE MOVIE GUIDE



Douglas and Griffith in "Shining Through"; scenes from "Beltenebros" and "At Play in the Fields of the Lord."

Shining Through

Written and directed by David Seltzer. U.S.

In the elaborate wartime drama "Shining Through," Melanie Griffith plays Linda Voss, a secretary-turned-spy who cooks her way into the heart of the Third Reich. This undoubtedly marks the first time in film history that a spy's career has been advanced by the fact that she makes great bread. Hired by the formidable lawyer Ed LeLand (Michael Douglas), of whom it is said that "he runs through secretaries like a bowling ball through tenpins," Linda quickly makes the right impression by raising questions about the letters Ed dictates. When he makes reference to "sea birds," Linda has a funny feeling that he means submarines. "Naturally, it set a girl's mind to wondering," she remarks in voice-over. So Linda speaks up, expressing her suspicions in the kind of bitzy, bitzy-voiced manner that guar-

antees she will wind up in bed with Ed. Less predictable, perhaps, is the fact that Ed's involvement in American intelligence operations in Germany will induce Linda to try out a secret mission of her own. The strudel, delivered fervently to Ed's door in the middle of the night, is Linda's way of assuring him that she can pass for a Nazi chef and is ready to be sent to Germany. "Shining Through" is based on Susan Isaacs's far better novel. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Beltenebros

Directed by Pilar Miró. Spain.

Miró, formerly head of Spanish state television TVE, returns to feature films after a five-year hiatus, but she seems rusty on her timing. What begins as a perceptively slow thriller with a lean script soon turns into a crawl. It's shot in English, and the English and Spanish cast

struggles with dialogue that undercuts conflicts and passions. Darman (Terence Stamp) is a Communist Party hit man ordered to kill a traitor to the underground in Franco's Spain of 1962. Darman had a similar assignment years earlier and he fears he got the wrong man. Romantic interest Rebeca (Patsy Kensit) helps cloud the issue before the inflated climax. There is some relief in the soundtrack's haunting saxophone solos and a photographic blue hue that integrates the location shifts from England to Poland to Madrid. (Hal Goodwin, IFT)

At Play in the Fields of the Lord

Directed by Hector Babenco. U.S.

"At Play" springs forth from the belief that the white race is the cancer of the world. In 1965, when Peter Matthiessen pub-

lished the novel on which the film is based, this notion, when matched with U.S. involvement in Vietnam, was a fashionable tenet of the counterculture mind-set. Why should the Indians of the Brazilian rain forests, who were the novel's victims, be any different from the Vietnamese, whose country Americans were destroying? The evil whites here are American missionaries who come to the decrepit market town of Mae de Deus to take over a mission abandoned by the Catholics when their priests were murdered by the Indians. Martin (Aidan Quinn), who's come to the jungle with his wife, Hazel (Kathy Bates), and his son, Billy (Niko Kivrimäki), is a devout man with an unshakable faith in God and his role as a messenger of His Word to the unenlightened. Babenco's need to indict is greater than his interest in his characters. It wrecks his movie. (Hal Hinson, WP)

New, Improved: Japanese Marketing

By Andrew Ranard

TOKYO — Jiji Mori, English professor, poet, and grandson of novelist Ogi Mori, once said to me, "There is a great difference between how the past is preserved in Japan and the Western world. In Greek temples, for instance, the columns — the stone itself — is important. In Japan it is the form which is preserved. The Ise shrine is rebuilt and copied every 21 years. Everything must be clean, fresh, new. It's the same at a sushi shop; ideally the bar is made from one log — but it always looks new, the fragrance of their wood must be fresh. When you understand this, you will understand Japan."

This is one of dozens of comments I have heard along the lines of "you will understand Japan when you penetrate the mystery of X." Mori's comment, however, later rang a bell when during a discussion a housewife blurted out, blushing: "We Japanese become very excited about new fashions and ideas, but the trends only last a short while and then we become bored. It's like the *akura*," she said, the cherry blossom. "It blooms for two weeks, and we're very emotional while they're out, but then it passes and the mood is gone."

Recently, while interviewing Donald Ritchie, the expatriate American novelist and authority on Japanese film, I asked him, "How do you get ahead of old Japanese movies?"

"It's difficult," he replied. "Today you have videos, but you have to get them when they come out. This is, after all, the society of *shinhatsubai*."

Shinhatsubai is the Japanese concept of the "latest and newest" in the marketplace. The term often appears alongside products as an advertising slogan and is a major impetus for development in the manufacturing and fashion industries. Every week in Japan new products enter the market, destined to disappear within months. In this context, however, "new" generally does not mean novel products, rather that some bangle, gizmo, or added-value function has been attached to a product already on the market.

The amenity may be superfluous — the water-resistant phone, for instance, or the "fuzzy" (read smart) washing machine that can distinguish undies from diapers — but this is what it takes to attract Japanese consumers. This is partly what the brouhaha is

about when Japanese claim foreign products cannot compete in their markets.

Taking my cue from the housewife, I call all of the above the *Sakura Syndrome*. The concept of ephemerality is intrinsic to Japan and turns up in its literature as far back as the 11th-century classic, "The Tale of Genji." The *Sakura Syndrome* is one overlooked reason the Japanese economy is in perpetual overdrive, a phenomenon which, because of its aesthetic underpinnings, has a certain charm.

The love of newness means Japan is not a country where antique or used goods sell well. Many are the tales of thrifty-minded foreigners who have outfitted their entire apartments with functioning high-tech, low-tech and nontech goods from the Sunday afternoon garbage. Why is there no demand for second-hand goods in Japan? The minimalist school maintains that Japanese believe inanimate objects inherit the spirits of their owners, and so used goods are unclean.

There is also the anomaly of the 100,000 yen (\$800) pair of faded, old blue jeans, which some youths have the wherewithal to buy. But as a British teacher of English, who has lived 15 years in Japan cataloging the country's eccentricities, puts it: "I suspect that if you gave the average Japanese the choice between an original *ukiyoe* [woodblock print] which was in poor condition, and a new reproduction in excellent shape, he would choose the latter."

When apartment-hunting in Tokyo, the great finds are in buildings which date back as far as the early '80s — because they are "old." Buildings are constructed and razed at a ferocious rate, making Tokyo a beast that is constantly shedding its skin. In the

entertainment industry — discos, say — this phoenix-like destruction and recreation is inspired by the need to experience the latest sensation. Some of these buildings are said to last only four or five years. As Arturo Silva, a writer for *Intersect*, a magazine on Japanese culture, recently wrote: "Land costs are everything, construction costs are minimal. So why build to last? Make a splash, destroy, then make another splash has become the prevailing ethos."

THE all-purpose loan word to describe lifestyle in Japan is "boom." There was the "Bowling Boom" in the '60s; and in the '70s the "Versailles Boom," which took its name from a theme about the French Revolution in Takaruka theater (all-women opera) which spread into comics and animation. In the '80s, a spate of explosions: the "ethnic food boom" with interest in Southeast Asian neighbors; the "Italian Boom" in food and clothes; the "Shoken Boom," the frenetic grab for stocks as the market rocketed (the joke being that even idle housewives were getting rich); and the "Onsen [Hot Springs] Boom." There is also a "Sapient Boom" with the Olympics coming up and the "Tarami Boom," the Italian desserts that are everywhere. Boom of booms was the "Zanagi Boom," the 57-month nonstop growth of the economy in the '60s, now being challenged by the "Heisei Boom," growth since 1986. The Heisei Boom is waning or may actually be over, according to an official at the Economic Planning Agency.

In his classic work on Japan, "Mirror, Sword and Jewel," Kurt Singer, a German-Jewish refugee who taught economics and sociology at Tokyo Imperial University in the 1930s, wrote: "The way in which the Japanese proceed in assimilating foreign elements of culture — ideas, styles, institutions, creeds — often resembles somewhat . . . the submission by women to a new fashion."

What attracts their attention is always the new, the contemporary, the modern. . . . Singer could have been describing Japan today. But, writing in the '30s, he was referring to an affair with modernity that began in the seventh century with heavy borrowings from China. Singer was also accurate about foreign influences. The *Sakura* is Japanese, but the syndrome and its short-lived passions almost always arrive from abroad.

Andrew Ranard is a Tokyo-based writer.

HEAR THIS

Here it is, the special limited edition artist's rendition (romantic, think porcelain poodles) of the Beatles on a china plate. Step right up, it costs \$24.75 by mail order from The Bradford Exchange in Chicago, and you have to act now or risk, yes, not being able to buy one. Nostalgia? Not at all. This is investment. According to the ad, the plate "appears to have what it takes to go up in value once the edition closes."

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مكاتبنا في القاهرة

LEISURE

Shopping for Airline Perks

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

THE SAS flight from Los Angeles arrives at Copenhagen around 1:30 P.M. There is a limo to take you to a five-star hotel where you unwind with a sauna and a massage and a smorgasbord lunch. You might go sightseeing or do a spot of business with your Danish distributor. After a gourmet dinner and a restful night, you eat a full Danish breakfast before your limo whisks you back to the airport for the 10:25 A.M. onward flight to Warsaw. And don't forget the complimentary food parcel (Danish ham, sausage, butter and cheese) to ensure you a warm welcome in Poland.

This is the SAS "executive stopover" package, which is free to SAS business class passengers on an intercontinental flight and with an onward booking to an international destination. The package works in either direction and for other city pairs.

It is an example of how competition has led the more enterprising carriers to offer 24-hour packages — either free or with hotel discounts, free transfers and other perks — to long-haul business passengers traveling through their main hubs. The priority for most people is to get there as quickly and comfortably as possible. But it can sometimes make sense to stop over somewhere interesting rather than to fly direct.

Some of the best airline deals are on the ground. A well-chosen stopover can be the essence of strategic travel.

While some airlines advertise their free stopover packages, others hand out such

favours more discreetly, leaving it up to local managers. The general rule is that you must be making an "involuntary stop" of between 4 and 24 hours — in other words, if there is no onward connection that day. Stopover packages, which started as compensation for a bad connection, have become marketing tools.

Some of the best deals are with the so-called "sixth freedom" airlines with small

The Frequent Traveler

domestic markets or with airlines fighting for cross-border traffic, such as Air France and British Airways over London and Paris, Swissair and Lufthansa over Zurich and Frankfurt, or SAS and Lufthansa over Frankfurt or Hamburg and Copenhagen. (The sixth freedom is when passengers are carried between two countries by the airline of a third via its home base. For example, flying London-Reykjavik-New York via Iceland or Manchester-Schiphol-Singapore on KLM.)

Flying first or business class with Iberia earns you its "Madrid Amigo" package: two nights free in a five-star hotel (one night for passengers flying full economy), limo transfer, and dinner at a flamenco show or an evening at the casino. The condition is that you must be connecting with Iberia to or from an intercontinental flight. There are similar packages in Barcelona and the Canaries. For example, flying east from Barcelona, spend the night there, compliments of Iberia, and travel on to a Middle East destination the next morning. You could

transit in Barcelona en route from London to Cairo, or stop over in Las Palmas for 24 hours on the way from Caracas to Abidjan or Lagos.

Air France encourages people flying from Mexico City to Madrid to stop over for a free package in Paris rather than fly direct with another airline. The package, "Paris Invitation," includes a night in a luxury hotel, limo transfers and gourmet meals.

Transit passengers at Vienna with a long-haul connection on Lunda Air (from, say, London to Miami, Sydney, Melbourne or Vancouver) get a free hotel room if there is no flight the same day.

If you want to visit Amsterdam, you could do worse than take advantage of a KLM "Stay on the Way" package. This is free to KLM passengers paying full fare in any class traveling on an intercontinental flight via Schiphol to a destination outside the Netherlands. Transfers, hotel and meals are free for a 24-hour stay.

Not all good stopovers are free. "A Date With Switzerland" will bring you a discount of around 50 percent at hotels in Geneva and Zurich plus transfers and escorted sightseeing. You must book 72 hours ahead and fly Swissair at least one way to or from the country.

If you're flying from Europe to the Far East, try a "Stay-a-While" stopover with Cathay Pacific in cities like Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Seoul and Tokyo. You get free transfers and about 50 percent off a wide choice of hotels. You have to fly Cathay into and out of a particular city and pay a week in advance. But you can fly any class, and a one-way flight (say, London-Hong Kong) qualifies for the discount. Malaysian Airlines, Singapore and Philippine Airlines, Qantas and Air New Zealand have similar stopover deals.

British Airways has a stopover program covering 280 hotels in 80 destinations. Rates in Hong Kong and Bangkok start at about \$45 a night; Montreal, \$20; Washington, \$42; New York, \$30; Paris, \$60; and Munich and Berlin, \$70. The cheapest — \$18 — is for a night at the Holiday Inn Lido in Beijing. Airport transfers are included in the first night price. You must pay in advance and fly at least 50 percent of the way with British Airways.

Perhaps the most spectacular of all airline deals is flying Concorde to New York with Air France. A round-trip from London (via Paris) will cost you £3,690 (about \$6,650), against British Airways' Concorde from London at £5,030. Air France picks up the tab for a hotel room in Paris on the way back from New York — and on the way out if you want it — plus meals and limo transfers.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Watch for Restrictions

Do make sure that your ticket allows for the stopovers you want. Discount fares may be restricted to a point-to-point routing. Weigh the extra cost of an unrestricted ticket.

Staff Ignorance

Don't be deterred by the ignorance or protests of airline sales staff. They may not know of all the possibilities. "I've had trouble getting this stopover information together," says an airline PR manager.

Exploit Mileage Rules

Do exploit the maximum mileage rules when traveling full fare, which allow extra stopovers at no additional cost.

Choosing a Carrier

Do choose a carrier that doesn't have an onward connecting flight on the day you travel. Failing that, make sure you arrive too late to catch it.

Understand the Rules

Do make sure you understand the rules and conditions for stopovers. If the airline doesn't promote a stopover package try to get hold of a sales service manual. The local sales manager has discretion to bend the rules.

Questions to Ask

Don't ask questions like, "What rules apply to stopovers in London?" Better to say, "I'm thinking of flying first class with you to Tokyo. What kind of deal will you offer me in London?"

Collectibles for Chess Addicts

By David Spanier

LONDON — Of the making of chess books there is no end. More than 5,000 titles have been published in English alone, in the last century and a half, and the number is increasing week by week. As for tournament bulletins, they flutter down at the rate of 10 to 15 a day. In a tiny bookstall downstairs in Gray's Antique Market, a block from Claridge's Hotel, a couple of thousand titles are to be found. They change almost every day. Magazines, prints, old tournament records and studies of modern openings jostle for space, amid a treasure trove of jewelry and silver and porcelain among the market's antique stalls.

A passing shopper might miss Gray's Antique Market altogether, heading for the glossy boutiques of Bond Street. With typical British understatement, the market hides behind an anonymous white front in tiny Davies Mews.

The chess aficionado — for that is all it is — runs by Sandys Dickinson down on the lower floor is well known to collectors. "It's like stamps or butterflies or any other object," Dickinson explains. "Once the bug takes hold, every collector wants his library to be complete." Chess books run from as little as £1 (\$1.80) for a small pamphlet to £200 or so for a rare item. Dickinson seizes a leather-bound volume: "Look at this lovely Victorian collection of chess problems, by a lady composer, Mrs. Baird, £75. In three colors, each problem introduced by Shakespearean quotations" (e.g., Macbeth, V.5.16: "The Queen, my lord, is dead").



Chess pieces on a board.

"Some people collect prints of famous players. Here, this series of photographs, done in Paris, is nice. It costs only around £25 for 20 portraits. Of course the originals would be much more expensive." Vital Halberstadt, who was a Russian emigrant, and the artist Marcel Duchamp produced a book in 1932 with the superb title: "L'opposition et les cases conjuguées sont réconciliées."

Unfortunately Duchamp's passion for chess was not reconciled in his own conjugal relations. Of his marriage in 1927 it was written: "Duchamp spent most of their one waking living together studying chess prob-

lems, and his bride, in desperate retaliation, got up one night when he was asleep and glued the chess pieces to the board."

Bravo! Every chess player, however, would understand the painter's addiction. Nowadays all kinds of people collect chess books. Two of Dickinson's most avid customers happen to be dentists. One, living in Hull in the north of England, who collects tournament records and magazines, calls him at least once a day, to inquire if anything new has come in.

How do chess books become available? Usually when a collection is sold, after a former owner has been checkmated from this life. The family heirs have no desire to retain bundles of fraying tournament bulletins, relating the battles of minor 19th-century masters. They dispose of the whole library.

Such obscure pamphlets are a delight to collectors. They may include reports on Sunday other matters such as eyewitness accounts of the tournament, how the prize money was divided, even what the players were served at the concluding banquet.

Sandys Dickinson is not a chess freak himself, simply a player who has always liked the game. Next to his booth in the antique market, ornate chess boards and chessmen are on sale; they are the more visible aspect of collecting.

The appeal of chess books is to the imagination, to the remembrance of battles long ago. Within the bare notation of the moves, like butterflies under glass, is immortalized a silent world of derring-do.

David Spanier is a British journalist with a special interest in chess.

The Alarming World of Books

Sex, Drugs and Chauvinism On Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON — It is all well and good for people who pass briefly through the nation's capital to memorialize their stay in memoirs, speech collections and moral harangues, writes Jonathan Yardley of the Washington Post, but memoirs and speeches are one thing, novels are quite another.

So now comes Maureen Dean. Surely you know who she is: the icily good-looking woman who sat primly in the Senate hearing room, her blond locks glistening, while Sam Ervin & Co. grilled her husband, John, the spate of counsel to Richard Nixon. Maureen Dean, cashing in just once more on the reflected glory that was Watergate, did it first in "Mo: A Woman's View of Watergate," then in "Washington Wives," now in "Capitol Secrets." It is represented as hers and hers alone, though a note of "special thanks to Dick Lochte" gives just the hint of a ghostly presence in the background. But the only ghost who could rescue this baby is sitting by the hand of God and has bigger fish to fry: "Capitol Secrets" is beyond earthly redemption.

It is the story, if "story" is the word for it, of a glamorous congresswoman from California who decides to challenge the malodorous chauvinist establishment and run for speaker of the House. It's a tough fight, which, as we're told once, involves "murder, sex, drugs, blackmail" and then told again, several pages later, "drugs, sexual enslavement, blackmail and murder."



Maureen Dean

views promoting her novel because she believed she was treated "like dirt" by "Fox Morning News." She was apparently offended when Lark McCarthy asked about suggestions in her Watergate book that she was once linked to a call-girl ring. Dean and her husband last week filed a libel action against the authors of "Sleazy Coup: The Removal of a President," as well as against G. Gordon Liddy for his characterization of the Deans in his autobiography "Will."

Whatever Happened To Huck and Heathcliff?

NEW YORK — Literary trespassers are out there this coming book season, sneaking back into works of fiction that the original authors had finished and closed off.

First, there was the enormously successful "Scarlett" sequel to "Gone With the Wind." Now, readers will find that Huck Finn has grown up and will learn what happened to Heathcliff when he left Wuthering Heights.

Lin Haire-Sargeant, who has written "H.: The Story of Heathcliff's Journey Back to Wuthering Heights," to be published in the summer by Pocket Books, said she thought of her book as a homage to Emily Brontë's classic, not as a rip-off.

Richard White, a high school teacher from Nashua, New Hampshire, said he found himself curious about the man Huckleberry Finn became and decided that the only way he would ever find out what happened to him "was to write it myself." Which he did, in "Mister Grey, or the Further Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," due out this spring from the publisher Four Walls Eight Windows. In White's hands, Huck becomes, as the catalogue copy says, "a grown man, strapping two six-shooters, lord[ing] it over a cowboy town in Wyoming in the 1890s."

The authors and publishers of "H." and "Mister Grey" take umbrage at the suggestion that they are coasting on an established literary success. "These are figures who have entered into the American cultural vocabulary," said John Oakes, of Four Walls Eight Windows. "I don't think of it as lazy. I think of it as playful." (Elihu B. Fein, NYT)

THE ARTS GUIDE



From left to right: Bust of Hermes on display at Jerusalem's Israel Museum; "Slow House" at the Fondation Cartier, Paris; S. Hasegawa's work for an exhibition starting Feb. 27 at the Hotel de la Merce in Paris.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 34.12.59). To March 15: "Gerard Garouste: Reminiscences of Romanticism." Traces painter's change in styles from symbolism to expressionism. Also: "The Proxy" installation by Giona Friedman acts as metaphor for human existence.

GERMANY

Berlin
Altes Museum (tel: 203.550). To Feb. 16: Retrospective of works by Martin Schongauer, marking the 500th anniversary of the engraver's death and revealing his influence on Durer and the rich engraving tradition in Germany.
Kunstsammlungen-Museum (tel: 882.52.10). To March 2: 100 drawings and watercolors by Austrian painter Egon Schiele.
Neue Nationalgalerie (tel: 25.86). To Feb. 16: Otto Dix 100th anniversary retrospective includes 400 works.
Cologne
Museum für Angewandte Kunst (tel: 221.87.14). To March 15: "Modern Spanish Design." 60 works

IRELAND

Dublin
Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.666). To March 15: Joseph Beuys exhibition.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
The Israel Museum (tel: 708.811). To May 15: Biblical tales in Islamic painting; Islamic miniatures and paintings from various private collections. Also to May 31: "The Jews of Alsace: Tradition and Emancipation in a Rural Community." A graphic picture of the way of life in one of Europe's oldest Ashkenazi communities.

ITALY

Florence
Palazzo Vecchio (tel: 276.84.22). To Feb. 15: "From Bacon to Today: 60 figurative paintings by artists such as Francis Bacon, Leon Kossoff, Lucian Freud and Frank Auerbach.

NETHERLANDS

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Joods Historisch Museum (tel: 626.89.45). To March 29: "Moses

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| Symbol | Price | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|
| IBM | 115.00 | +0.25 |
| MSFT | 45.00 | +0.12 |
| ORCL | 28.00 | +0.10 |
| INTL | 12.00 | +0.05 |
| DISC | 18.00 | +0.08 |
| WMT | 22.00 | +0.06 |
| AMZN | 15.00 | +0.04 |
| GOOG | 35.00 | +0.15 |
| APPL | 40.00 | +0.18 |
| MSFT | 45.00 | +0.12 |
| ORCL | 28.00 | +0.10 |
| INTL | 12.00 | +0.05 |
| DISC | 18.00 | +0.08 |
| WMT | 22.00 | +0.06 |
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| ORCL | 28.00 | +0.10 |
| INTL | 12.00 | +0.05 |
| DISC | 18.00 | +0.08 |
| WMT | 22.00 | +0.06 |
| AMZN | 15.00 | +0.04 |
| GOOG | 35.00 | +0.15 |
| APPL | 40.00 | +0.18 |
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WALL STREET
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for Unway

CURRENCY RATES

INTEREST RATES

مكتبة النور

Welcome to **Asiana**
Fly Tomorrow

FLY ASIANA TO SEOUL
BANGKOK 160-7700 LOS ANGELES 365-2000
SINGAPORE 225-3866 HONG KONG 573-0565 TOKYO 5472-6600
TAIPEI 508-1114

WALL STREET WATCH
CMOs Can Spell Trouble
For Unwary Investors

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With interest rates down at banks and money-market funds, many individual investors have turned to mortgage-backed securities to maintain attractive yields on their investments. But few categories of investments are more complicated, and potentially more risky, and there is a widespread suspicion on Wall Street that many investors do not know what they are buying.

But they are buying the securities known as collateralized mortgage obligations. "There are no really reliable numbers, but we estimate that about \$25 billion is held by individuals," said Andrew Carron, the manager of mortgage research at First Boston Corp. He said that figure was rising by \$500 million to \$1 billion each month.

Hoping to capitalize on the growing market, Fitch Investors Service is beginning to rate the securities based on their volatility, with ratings of V-1, for securities with little volatility, to V-5, for highly volatile instruments. By comparison, a 30-year Treasury bond would be rated V-3.

Mortgage-backed securities usually are created from pools of home loans. In recent years, they have been marketed to individual U.S. investors with the idea that they are safe and offer higher yields than government bonds of comparable maturities. What many investors may have overlooked was that when interest rates drop, which sends conventional bond prices higher, many homeowners pay off their mortgages and refinance at lower rates. This causes a faster-than-expected return of principal to the investors, who miss out on the capital gains they would have had on conventional bonds and face an environment of reduced interest rates in which to reinvest their money.

"Too often, retail investors think only about yield," said Stephen W. Joynt, an executive vice president of Fitch. "They should be thinking about total return, and they need to carefully consider the volatility."

The majority of collateralized mortgage obligations, known as CMOs, are sold to institutional investors. IDD Information Services Inc. said \$246 billion of mortgage-backed securities were issued in 1991, almost double the prior year's level.

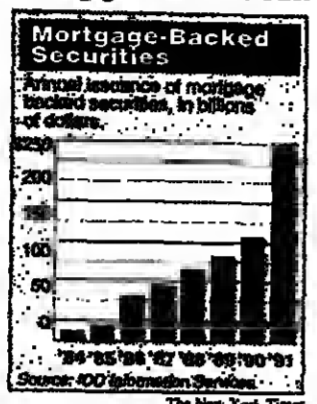
Mr. Joynt said his research indicated that most of the securities sold to individuals had high volatility, ranging from V-3 to V-5. The ratings try to measure the variability of the return to the investor of the life of the security, based on different interest-rate expectations.

It is not necessarily bad for an investor to buy a highly volatile collateralized mortgage obligation, but many probably think they are getting safe investments. Most are safe, in the sense that there is no default risk. But there is substantial market risk, and the possibility of losing money in some of them.

The lure of collateralized mortgage obligations for individuals is relatively new. But individual investments in mortgage-backed securities, particularly Government National Mortgage Association certificates, have been significant since the mid-1980s.

In those investments, an investor is effectively buying a pool of mortgages. The payments are guaranteed by a federal government-related agency, so credit risk is not a problem. But interest-rate movements can be significant, and the related issue of mortgage prepayments can turn a promising investment into a disaster.

CMOs are more complex. In those securities, a pool of mortgages is cut up into two or more types of securities, which split the cash flow from the mortgages according to widely varying formulas. Some securities get interest payments before others; others get first call on principal payments. Some may get fixed interest rates, unless certain things happen, while others have variable rates. Some even get high rates if market interest rates are low, and low rates if market rates are high. To understand the risk of any given class, one must also understand the other classes of the same deal.



Agnellis Told to Bid for All of Perrier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A French regulator told Exor SA and its allies on Thursday they must bid for all of the outstanding stock of Source Perrier SA, one of several recent setbacks for the Agnelli family's plan to dominate the water company without buying all of it.

Exor is locked in combat with Nestlé SA, which has bid 13.3 billion French francs (\$2.46 billion) for all Perrier shares.

On Thursday, the Council of Stock Exchanges confirmed a Jan. 15 decision in which it said the Agnelli camp must bid for all of Perrier. The decision by the council, an industry regulatory body known by its French acronym CBV, was based on an investigation into the situation by a government panel, the Market Operations Committee, or COB.

On Tuesday, the COB criticized Perrier and Exor for statements made in connection with the bid, and this seemed to strengthen Nestlé's position in two related court cases to be heard later this month.

The confirmation on Thursday means the CBV upheld the view that Exor, Société Générale and Saint-Louis had formed an alliance before moving on Perrier. They now control 49.3 percent of the water and cheese concern.

The three companies are appealing against this interpretation, and while awaiting the decision of the appeal court, have asked for a suspension of the order to launch a full bid.

Under a Bourse rule, a counter-bidder would have to offer a price that was at least 2 percent higher than that of the original bid, or offer the same price but drop any conditions. Nestlé and Suez have reserved the right to drop their bid if they obtain less than 50 percent plus one share of Perrier's stock.

But an Exor spokesman said that rule did not apply to Exor and its allies because Nestlé launched its bid on Jan. 20 — after Saint-Louis increased its stake, a move which might have triggered a requirement to bid for Perrier.

An Exor spokesman said that if Exor loses its appeal and is constrained to make a bid, the price of the bid could be as low as 1,235 francs per share. That was the price that Saint-Louis paid when it bought a 13.8 percent block of Perrier stock.

In addition, Exor and its allies could limit their bid to two thirds of Perrier's capital.

The CBV also said trading in Perrier and Exor shares would resume on Monday.

Trading in Perrier was suspended on Monday, Jan. 20, the day that Nestlé announced a 1,475-franc-per-share bid for Perrier. The shares were last quoted at 1,396 francs.

Trading in Exor was also suspended Jan. 20. The stock was last quoted at 1,320 francs. A friendly bid by IFINT SA, an Agnelli holding company, for all of Exor is to close March 24. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. Growth Forecast at 3.7% Late This Year

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Betting on strong exports and low interest rates, U.S. manufacturers on Thursday predicted an upward bounce in economy later in the year, when they forecast growth would be running above 3.5 percent.

The National Association of Manufacturers released a forecast of 2.6 percent growth in gross domestic product for 1992, after two virtually flat years for the economy. It said the economy would grow at an annual rate of 2.3 percent in the second quarter, 3.8 percent in the third, and 3.7 percent in the fourth.

"Nobody's talking about a big boom here," said Jerry Jasnowski, president of the NAM. The organization's figures differ by only 0.4 percentage point from the forecast of 2.2 percent annual growth made Wednesday by Michael J. Boskin, the Bush administration's chief economist, in his annual report.

These estimates still foresee only about half the bounce of a typical postwar U.S. recovery. The generally accepted outlook is for far less pent-up consumer demand than in a traditional recovery.

Both the NAM and the Boskin forecasts assume that President George Bush's program of housing stimulus and minimal tax cuts is approved by Congress. That is because the biggest push in the NAM forecast comes from construction, and most of that comes from an expected 23.4 percent increase in housing, coming off its worst year of the postwar era.

Without the government's extra push, said Gordon Richards, the NAM's economist, housing would be up only 11 percent, and growth less. Mr. Boskin forecast growth of only 1.6 percent if the Bush stimulus program is not passed.

Export growth was forecast at 7.7 percent and will play a "critical" role in the recovery, Mr. Jasnowski said, just as exports helped moderate the recession last year when they increased by 8.2 percent. He added that the 1992 export forecast "is a minimum number, and with any kind of pickup in Europe you could still go to double digit numbers."

He explained that the main export push comes from the lower dollar and the improved competitiveness of U.S. companies after the restructurings of the 1980s. In a comparison survey of 80 members of the association's board, the majority of whom represent small businesses, 54 percent said they had gained ground against foreign competition in the past two years. 57 percent said they expected export prospects to hold steady for 1992, and 38 percent said they would be significantly higher.

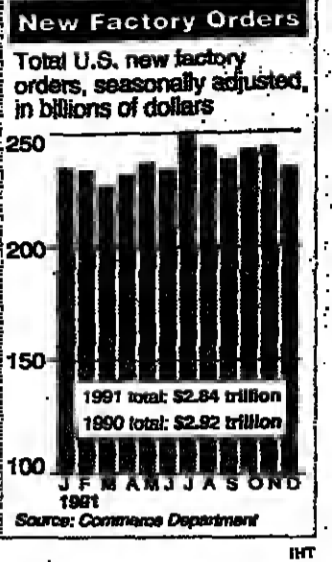
In other economic news Thursday, new unemployment claims declined 10,000 during the week ended Jan. 25 to 450,000, a slight improvement from the previous week but of no real significance in the general picture, which will be presented by the Labor Department Friday when it releases employment figures for the month of January.

Orders for factory goods fell 3.8 percent in December after two monthly increases. The Commerce Department report accords with the general picture of a brake having been put on the economy by the collapse of pre-Christmas business.

For the whole year, factory orders fell 2.6 percent, the largest drop since the 3.5 percent decline during the recession year of 1982.

And the nation's retailers, reporting January sales on Thursday, racked up gains averaging 12 percent that analysts said were inflated because they were compared with a very weak January in 1991.

"If retailers couldn't post gains this month then they never would," said Carl Stridmann, an economist with Price Waterhouse. "We're comparing it to a month when the nation was at war."



Continental Offers Itself to Creditors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Continental Airlines Holdings Inc. filed a bankruptcy reorganization plan on Thursday that would turn the airline over to its unsecured creditors but that has so far failed to win approval from a key U.S. government agency.

Thursday was the last day Continental, which filed for protection from its creditors in December 1990, could file a plan without facing competing proposals by other interested parties. Last week, Trans World Airlines filed for bankruptcy, offering a plan that gave that carrier to creditors.

The airline's common stock, which is to be eliminated and closed at \$1 a share on the American Stock Exchange on Wednesday, indicating investors thought there would be something left for equity holders. The shares dropped as low as 63 cents after the plan was announced although they ended the day at 50 cents.

In November, Continental said it would give employees and unsecured creditors stakes. But on Thursday it said it was still discussing with creditors arrangements to provide incentives for its workers, including stock plans.

The airline, one of six U.S. carriers to have been in bankruptcy proceedings during the past year, also has not come to terms with the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corp., the federal agency that protects pension plans. The PBGC has substantial unsecured claims related to Continental's former subsidiary, Eastern Airlines.

Continental said if PBGC's claims are upheld, it will get a greater return than other unsecured creditors.

It added that its plan, which has been approved by the unsecured creditors committee, would cut long-term debt to \$1.7 billion from \$5.1 billion.

One loser would be Scandinavian Airline System, which in 1990 paid \$52 million to boost its stake to 16.8 percent from 6.9 percent. SAS would lose its money but would continue to have international passengers fed to its flights from Continental's U.S. system. (AP, Reuters)

Canada, Too, Spurs Housing to Boost Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

TORONTO — The Canadian government, fighting a recession even more severe than in the United States, has begun its own program to spur housing demand and revive the economy, along with its political fortunes.

Like the measures President George Bush proposed last week, the Canadian actions are meant to raise the entire economy on a wave of demand by new home owners for appliances, furniture and other consumer items. These actions could give the United States a look at the possible results of its own program.

The programs, despite their differences, underscore the parallels between these economies. Both governments are fighting huge deficits, which limit room to maneuver. Ottawa's accumulated debt is proportionately about as large as Washington's.

Yet unemployment in Canada exceeds 10 percent, against about 7 percent in the United States.

In its first concrete response to widespread demands for pump-priming, Ottawa has announced that the minimum down payment for first-time home buyers under government programs will be halved, effective immediately.

The Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp., which backs mortgages such as the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration do in Washington, will insure loans of as much as 95 percent of a home's value, instead of the previous 90 percent.

Builders said the action was long overdue and should lead to at least a 15 percent increase in new housing starts this year.

But some analysts were skeptical. "They're desperate and groping for anything that will improve the economic situation," Robert Blohm, a Toronto investment banker, said of the new program.

Canada's construction industry is in a serious need of work, having started only 156,000 units last year, the least since the 1981-83 recession.

Even at 5 percent, where the minimum down payment had been until an explosion in borrowing in 1982, the rate is higher than under U.S. government programs, where home buyers may now put down as little as 3 percent. Until regulations were tightened last year, Americans had been able to put down even less.

Some economists still question whether more borrowing is what the Canadian economy now needs. At the end of the last recession, many home owners walked away from mortgages that exceeded the depressed values of their homes, leaving the housing corporation's insurance fund deep in the red.

Potentially as significant as the easier down payment terms was Finance Minister Donald Mazow's statement that the government would also permit withdrawals for first-time home purchases from Canada's equivalent of the Individual Retirement Accounts that are common in the United States.

His idea is to allow as much as \$7,500 to be taken out of Registered Retirement Savings Plans, which have been in place since 1957 and now hold more than \$100 billion of Canadian savings.

Only weeks ago, government officials had described such a withdrawal plan as unworkable and risky. The turnaround may have reflected the economy's further deterioration. Government forecasts for renewed growth have been reduced this year even as interest rates and inflation have dropped sharply.

CURRENCY RATES

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Current | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Germany | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| France | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.66 |
| Japan | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| Switzerland | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Canada | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| UK | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| Italy | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Spain | 166 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 |
| Belgium | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Netherlands | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 |
| Australia | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| New Zealand | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| South Africa | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Sweden | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Denmark | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Portugal | 200 | 200 | 199 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Greece | 340 | 340 | 339 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 |
| India | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| China | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| South Korea | 180 | 180 | 179 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Hong Kong | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Taiwan | 160 | 160 | 159 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Singapore | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Malaysia | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Thailand | 50 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Philippines | 48 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Indonesia | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,590 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| South Africa | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Israel | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Turkey | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Argentina | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Brazil | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Chile | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Colombia | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Costa Rica | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Cuba | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Ecuador | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| El Salvador | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Honduras | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Paraguay | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Puerto Rico | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| Venezuela | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |

INTEREST RATES

| Instrument | Rate | Instrument | Rate |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| 3-month T-bill | 5.12% | 3-month Eurodollar | 5.12% |
| 6-month T-bill | 5.12% | 6-month Eurodollar | 5.12% |
| 1-year T-bill | 5.12% | 1-year Eurodollar | 5.12% |
| 3-month CD | 5.12% | 3-month JPM | 5.12% |
| 6-month CD | 5.12% | 6-month JPM | 5.12% |
| 1-year CD | 5.12% | 1-year JPM | 5.12% |
| 3-month FRB | 5.12% | 3-month Citicorp | 5.12% |
| 6-month FRB | 5.12% | 6-month Citicorp | 5.12% |
| 1-year FRB | 5.12% | 1-year Citicorp | 5.12% |
| 3-month Eurodollar | 5.12% | 3-month Chase | 5.12% |
| 6-month Eurodollar | 5.12% | 6-month Chase | 5.12% |
| 1-year Eurodollar | 5.12% | 1-year Chase | 5.12% |
| 3-month JPM | 5.12% | 3-month Wells Fargo | 5.12% |
| 6-month JPM | 5.12% | 6-month Wells Fargo | 5.12% |
| 1-year JPM | 5.12% | 1-year Wells Fargo | 5.12% |
| 3-month Citicorp | 5.12% | 3-month Bank of America | 5.12% |
| 6-month Citicorp | 5.12% | 6-month Bank of America | 5.12% |
| 1-year Citicorp | 5.12% | 1-year Bank of America | 5.12% |
| 3-month Chase | 5.12% | 3-month Sun | 5.12% |
| 6-month Chase | 5.12% | 6-month Sun | 5.12% |
| 1-year Chase | 5.12% | 1-year Sun | 5.12% |
| 3-month Wells Fargo | 5.12% | 3-month First National | 5.12% |
| 6-month Wells Fargo | 5.12% | 6-month First National | 5.12% |
| 1-year Wells Fargo | 5.12% | 1-year First National | 5.12% |
| 3-month Bank of America | 5.12% | 3-month PNC | 5.12% |
| 6-month Bank of America | 5.12% | 6-month PNC | 5.12% |
| 1-year Bank of America | 5.12% | 1-year PNC | 5.12% |
| 3-month Sun | 5.12% | 3-month Capital One | 5.12% |
| 6-month Sun | 5.12% | 6-month Capital One | 5.12% |
| 1-year Sun | 5.12% | 1-year Capital One | 5.12% |
| 3-month First National | 5.12% | 3-month USAA | 5.12% |
| 6-month First National | 5.12% | 6-month USAA | 5.12% |
| 1-year First National | 5.12% | 1-year USAA | 5.12% |

Sweden Questions Basis Papering Over the Problem?

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Environmentalists and recycling advocates say they fear that paper recycling standards due to be set by an advisory group to the Environmental Protection Agency will do little to divert waste paper from landfills.

Since a chief goal of recycling is to reduce the amount of trash, environmentalists say recycling standards should take account of paper products that have been used by consumers and thrown away. In the past, they say, many paper companies have been able to meet government rules by recycling only scraps from their mills.

Paper of all kinds is the biggest component of municipal trash, and many cities have looked to recycling to reduce the cost of trash disposal.

When paper is recycled, it is broken down into its wood fibers, and then ink and other contaminants are removed and the fibers are formed into new paper products.

More demanding definitions are needed, environmental groups say, to induce paper companies to invest in recycling equipment capable of handling the more heavily contaminated paper taken from offices and homes.

To help overcome these shortcomings, the EPA has helped finance the Recycling Advisory Council of the National Recycling Coalition. The council is made up of representatives of industrial companies, environmental groups and political officeholders.

The group has been trying to develop standards for recycled paper that would be eligible for government purchase in programs intended to promote recycling. The EPA is planning to revise its own standards, and the council's recommendations are expected to be influential.

The council's current proposal would require that printing and writing paper being considered for purchase by the government be made of 50 percent recycled fiber and that 15 percent of the total fiber be from trash or comparable sources.

This is an improvement, from the environmentalists' point of view, from the current standard of 50 percent content regardless of the source. But recycling advocates say the use of paper deemed "comparable" to trash gives mills an incentive to collect relatively clean scrap from printers and packagers and avoid trash.

"A bale of scrap from a packager is clean and homogeneous and a lot easier to deal with than post-consumer paper," said Resa A. Dimino, an official of the Environmental Action Foundation, an advocacy group. "But we need to create markets for office papers if we are to avoid creating a glut like there was with newspapers."

Old newspapers jammed up in warehouses in the late 1980s when states began mandatory collection programs, overwhelming the limited plants available to reprocess them.

disclosing it publicly and letting anyone try to crack it would simply prove it works.

This code, however, is simple to break, say a number of engineers who have examined it. Several committee members said they realized the security agency would never permit the adoption of an unbreakable privacy scheme.

But a number of the engineers who worked on the technical standard insisted the agency has had no overt role in setting it.

"The standard was based on the technical deliberations of some of the best experts in North America," said John Marinho, chairman of the standards committee and an executive at AT&T.

U.S. Agency Is Said to Resist Tight Cellular-Phone Security

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Advocates of privacy rights are charging the United States' most advanced intelligence-gathering agency over how much confidentially people will have when communicating via the next generation of cellular telephones and wireless computers.

The issue has emerged at meetings this week of an obscure committee of telecommunications experts that is to decide what kind of protections against eavesdropping should be designed into new models of cellular phones.

People concerned with privacy are eager to incorporate more potent scrambling and descrambling codes in the equipment to prevent the eavesdropping that is so easy and so common in the current generation of cellular phones.

But privacy advocates contend that the industry committee has already decided not to adopt the maximum level of protection because of pressure from the National Security Agency, whose intelligence gathering includes listening in on phone conversations in foreign countries and intercepting data sent by computers.

The privacy-rights faction contends that the security agency opposes codes that are hard to crack because the equipment might be used overseas.

"The NSA is trying to weaken privacy technology," said Marc Rotenberg, Washington director for the Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility, a public advocacy group organized by computer scientists and engineers.

"At stake is nothing less than the future of our privacy in the communications world," he said.

The standards-setting group is made up of cellular telephone equipment manufacturers and service providers.

The NSA is the Defense Department agency in charge of electronic intelligence gathering around the world for use by many other branches of the government.

NSA officials, who have been participating as observers at the telecommunications meetings, said their only interest in the matter was ensuring that the government's own secure telephones were compatible with the new cellular phones.

They say that agency officials have specifically been told not to participate in the standards-setting effort, and indeed some engineers attending the meetings say they have felt no outside pressure.

But other engineers involved in the standards process said the agency's presence had loomed large in technical meetings during the past two years.

"I would talk to people and they would say, 'The NSA wouldn't like this, or they wouldn't like that,'" said one committee member, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified.

The debate is important, the privacy advocates say, not just for cellular phones but for many other emerging technologies that communicate using radio signals, which are easier to intercept than information sent over conventional telephone lines. These include wireless "personal communicators" that transmit and receive data, and portable "notebook" computers.

But the dispute also illustrates that even as the Cold War ebbs, the National Security Agency is still wielding influence over many U.S. high-technology industries. Executives from a number of high-technology companies say the agency is hampering their efforts to compete for business overseas by forcing them to make products for foreign markets that are different from products sold domestically.

The NSA exercises this power in evaluating some of the applications by companies to export high-technology products. In that role, critics say, the agency has opposed exports of equipment fitted with advanced encryption systems that are increasingly vital for modern business.

The agency's industry critics say that it is impossible to contain the proliferation of encryption technology and that customers who are deterred from buying it from the United States will simply shop abroad or steal the technology.

"The notion that you can control this technology is comical," said William H. Neukom, vice president for law and corporate affairs at

U.S. Agency Is Said to Resist Tight Cellular-Phone Security

Microsoft Corp., the big software publisher.

Privacy advocates have challenged the committee's intention not to publish the algorithm on which the encryption code will be based. Traditionally, cryptographers have said the best way to ensure that encryption techniques work is to publish the formulas so they can be publicly tested.

The committee has said it will not disclose the formula because it does not want to give criminals an opportunity to crack the code.

But publishing the formula is a danger only if the formula is weak, said John Gilmore, a Silicon Valley software designer and privacy advocate. If the formula is strong,

NEC Unveils Tiny Phone

TOKYO — NEC Corp., the computer giant, introduced a mobile telephone Thursday that it said would be the smallest on the international market and the lightest made by a Japanese company.

The P4 phone will go on sale in the United States this month, and eventually will be offered in Britain, Italy, Hong Kong and more than 30 other countries, but not in Japan, NEC said. The company expects to sell 60,000 of the phones monthly in the world market, at a suggested retail price of \$1,800 each.

The P4 mobile phone, NEC said, has a volume of 150 cubic centimeters (9 cubic inches) and weighs just 220 grams (8 ounces). Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.'s MOVA phone has the same volume, but is in use only in Japan. Motorola Inc.'s Microtac is 1 gram lighter than the P4.

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MARKET DIARY

Nasdaq Hits Record As Blue Chips Slip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks slipped on Thursday but secondary issues rose to their third consecutive record.

With large-capitalization stocks trading capitially ahead of Friday's data on employment for January, the Dow Jones industrial average inched down by 2.01 points to close at 3,255.59, after having lost 15.21 points on Wednesday.

Interest Rate Outlook Depresses the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar weakened against the Deutsche mark on Thursday as traders adjusted positions ahead of the U.S. employment report for January, due out Friday morning.

Chemical Bank said that much of the market is already short dollars ahead of the employment data, so that the U.S. unit has more room to rise on strong jobs numbers than to fall on weak ones.

On the other hand, Mr. Bush's proposal to increase the use of health maintenance organizations in Medicare helped shares of managed health companies. U.S. Healthcare rose 1/2 to 54 1/2, Pacificare rose 1/4 to 52 1/2 and Sierra Health Services rose 1/4 to 26 1/2.

Gene Seagle, technical research director at Gruntal & Co., spoke of selective buying. "More and more it's a case of individual stock selection," he said.

Among the retailers reporting improved sales in the five-week period ended Feb. 1 were Dow components Sears & Roebuck, which was up 1 3/4 to 43 1/2, and Woolworth, up 1/4 to 30.

Most people think another credit ease is a foregone conclusion," said David Lavin, national foreign exchange sales manager for Bank of America. With the U.S. discount rate at its lowest level in more than two decades, however, "how much lower can we go?" he asked.

The dollar also weakened in earlier European trading. The dollar was at 1.5805 DM in London, down from 1.5880 DM on Wednesday; at 125.70 yen, down from 125.80; at 1.4100 Swiss francs, down from 1.4155, and at 5.3835 French francs, down from 5.4135. The pound gained to \$1.8168 from \$1.8075.



Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' showing volume, high, low, and change for various stocks like American Express, IBM, and Microsoft.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing advanced, declined, and undervalued issues for various stocks.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing advanced, declined, and undervalued issues for various stocks.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing high, low, and change for various indices like Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

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Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing close, high, low, and change for various futures contracts like S&P 500 and DAX.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing high, low, and change for various bond indices.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing volume, high, low, and change for various market sales.

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Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' showing volume, high, low, and change for various stocks.

Newmont Plans Uzbekistan Venture DENVER (AP) — Newmont Mining Corp. said Thursday it has signed a tentative agreement with Uzbekistan to launch a gold mining project in the republic.

Salomon Posts Loss for 4th Quarter NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Salomon Inc. said Thursday that it lost \$29 million in the fourth quarter due to a weak performance.

Case Revamp Puts Tenneco in Red HOUSTON (Reuters) — Tenneco Inc. said Thursday it had a loss of \$732 million in 1991, mainly due to the costs of restructuring its troubled I. Case farm and construction equipment business.

Chrysler Reports Operating Losses HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (Combined Dispatches) — Chrysler Corp. on Thursday reported operating losses of \$30 million for the fourth quarter of 1991 and \$665 million for the year.

2 French Firms Feel Property Slump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — The real estate slump hit home at two French companies on Thursday, as the builder Spie Baginolle announced a 1991 loss and Compagnie Bancaire a 1.6 billion franc (\$296 million) capital plan for its troubled property designation.

U.S. FUTURES

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing various futures contracts like S&P 500, DAX, and Gold.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock indices for various countries like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, and London.

Market Closed

The stock market in Hong Kong was closed Thursday for a holiday.

Johannesburg

Table titled 'Johannesburg' showing stock prices for various companies like Anglo American and De Beers.

London

Table titled 'London' showing stock prices for various companies like British Airways and British Petroleum.

Frankfurt

Table titled 'Frankfurt' showing stock prices for various companies like Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank.

Madrid

Table titled 'Madrid' showing stock prices for various companies like Banco Central Hispano and Inditex.

Milan

Table titled 'Milan' showing stock prices for various companies like Eni and IRI.

Singapore

Table titled 'Singapore' showing stock prices for various companies like Overseas Chinese Banking Corp.

Sao Paulo

Table titled 'Sao Paulo' showing stock prices for various companies like Banco de Brasil and Braskem.

Stockholm

Table titled 'Stockholm' showing stock prices for various companies like Astra and Volvo.

Montreal

Table titled 'Montreal' showing stock prices for various companies like Alcan and Bell Canada.

Tokyo

Table titled 'Tokyo' showing stock prices for various companies like Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank and Daiwa Bank.

Zurich

Table titled 'Zurich' showing stock prices for various companies like Swisscom and Nestle.

Stockholm

Table titled 'Stockholm' showing stock prices for various companies like Astra and Volvo.

Montreal

Table titled 'Montreal' showing stock prices for various companies like Alcan and Bell Canada.

Sydney

Table titled 'Sydney' showing stock prices for various companies like ANZ Banking Group and BHP.

Paris

Table titled 'Paris' showing stock prices for various companies like Alcatel and Bouygues.

Metals

Table titled 'Metals' showing prices for various metals like Copper, Aluminum, and Zinc.

Grains

Table titled 'Grains' showing prices for various grains like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Livestock

Table titled 'Livestock' showing prices for various livestock like Cattle, Hogs, and Poultry.

Food

Table titled 'Food' showing prices for various food commodities like Coffee, Cocoa, and Sugar.

Financial

Table titled 'Financial' showing prices for various financial instruments like Treasury Bonds and Municipal Bonds.

Stock Indexes

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing prices for various stock indices like S&P 500, DAX, and Nikkei.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'NYSE' and 'Mercedes-Benz'.

SPORTS

N. Carolina Hands No. 1 Duke First Defeat of Season, 75-73

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service
CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—Duke knew it would probably come — a game in which even its talent and grit couldn't save it against an inspired opponent playing nearly flawless basketball. Duke just didn't want it to come against this opponent.

Davis jumper and a Kevin Salvadori dunk. It was 65-59 after Montross's two free throws with 9 1/2 minutes to play, but Duke again dug in and got to within 67-66 on Brian Davis's fast-break jam.

away in the second half, when Jalen Rose scored 12 of his 14 points. No. 18 Alabama 74, Texas A&M 61: In College Station, Texas, La-trell Sprewell scored 18 of his 24 points in the second half as Alabama (18-4) defeated Texas A&M, handling the 3-14 Aggies their 10th straight loss.



George Lynch going after Duke's Christian Laettner for a steal.

3d Time Lucky for Santiago

Arbitrator Awards Padres' Catcher Record \$3.3 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — In winning the rubber match of his three-hearing series with the San Diego Padres, Benito Santiago has gained the highest pay ever for a catcher based strictly on salary: \$3.3 million.

share of Tetterton's signing bonus to his salary brings Tetterton's 1992 pay to \$3,333,333. Santiago, who batted .267, hit 17 home runs and drove in 87 runs last season.



Santiago made a great catch in his arbitration with the Padres.

Suddenly, Baseball Is Playing Geopolitical Damage Control

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Spin control, that political, Washington kind of word, would ordinarily seem to have little value in the world of major league baseball.

made, when Commissioner Fay Vincent left for a 10-day vacation in Jamaica after refusing to throw out a welcome mat to foreign investors.

bashing become? This silly — professional baseball may deprive Seattle of its major league more or less than tolerate — gap — Japanese investment in the club.

Vantage Point
Vincent left on vacation, admits that baseball was caught by surprise by the Jan. 23 announcement in Seattle of Nintendo's intentions to bid for the team.

Really, what does it mean to say you don't want any international interests without being able to succinctly categorize, say, a fellow like Minoru Arakawa, the son-in-law of the president of the owner of Nintendo Inc., the company that would put up 60 percent of the purchase price if allowed?

As for Vincent, the damage control continues. He has laughed at some of the personal attacks. But the barbs at baseball he takes seriously, "because they could be permanent, they could stick. I don't want that to happen."

BOOKS

SALEM IS MY DWELLING PLACE: A Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne

By Edwin Haviland Miller. 596 pages. \$35. University of Iowa Press, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

Reviewed by Patrick McGrath

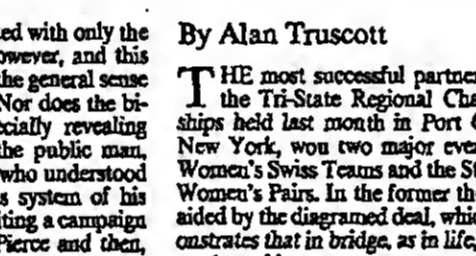
WHAT sort of a Hawthorne emerges from Edwin Haviland Miller's biography? A fastidious man, guarded and ambivalent, deeply uxorious, painfully shy, and troubled by dark, suppressed impulses. In his youth he is literary editor Evert A. Duyckinck's "fine ghost in a case of iron."

BRIDGE

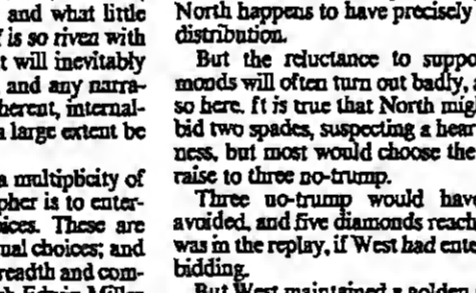
By Alan Truscott

THE most successful partnership in the Tri-State Regional Championships held last month in Port Chester, New York, won two major events: the Women's Swiss Teams and the Stratified Women's Pairs. In the former they were aided by the diagramed deal, which demonstrates that in bridge, as in life, silence can be golden.

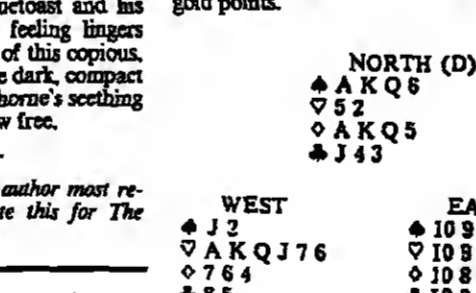
PEANUTS



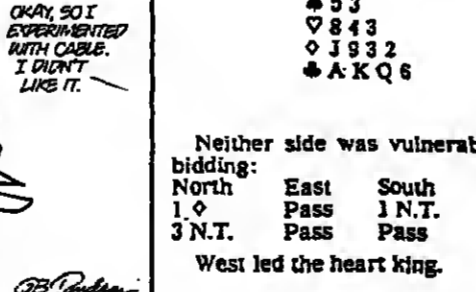
BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



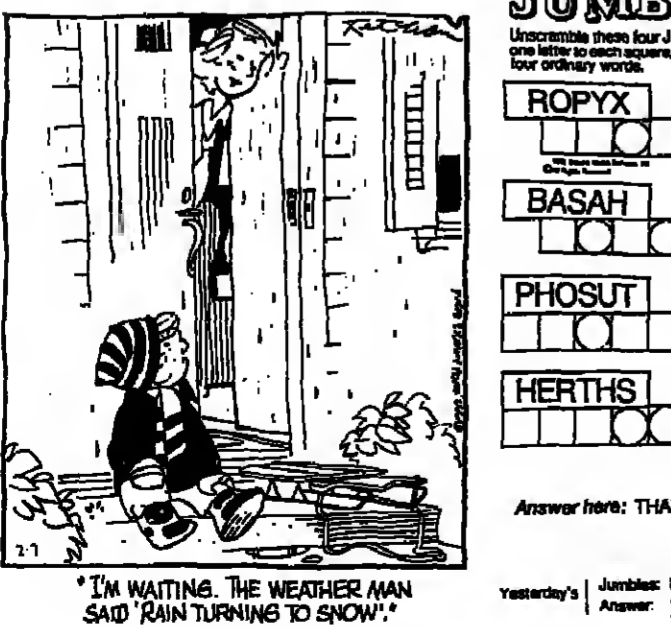
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

A word game section with a grid of letters and instructions: 'Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. ROPYX, BASAH, PHOSUT, HERTHS. Answer here: THAT THE'.

BLONDIE



A bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits.

A bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits.

A bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits.

A bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Kenya S...' and 'SOMAK T...'.

Downhill's Creator: A Few Final Fears

Worries Include Weather and Safety

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service
AL GINSERE, France — Looking down from the starter's shack, a 50-degree drop to begin a test run to acrophobia, Bernhard Russi of his creation as a parent would about a growing child.

"I worry," said the man who designed the course — La Face de Bellevard — on which the Olympic downhill is scheduled to be run Sunday afternoon.

Russi conceded that he wished that his child could have walked before it was required to run. He worries not only about weather, but also about light and depth perception; the mountain is above the tree line, and has no natural sight lines.

He worries, ultimately, for the skier's safety. He pointed out several damming areas. He called them "the key points you design the course around."

About one-third of the way down, there is the Tower Turn — a 110-degree right turn leading directly into a 90-degree left turn. Further down, there is the Boulder Turn — through a harrowing 12-meter-wide (40-foot) pass around a group of small boulders.



Workers cleaning the huge and bobbed track in La Plagne on Thursday. Warm temperatures have made maintenance difficult.

"I worry because for four years I have been working toward this, up and down this mountain more times than I could remember. I worry because now it is here but there are things, like the weather, that are out of my control."

As Russi spoke, the wind was whipping up and a mist was rolling in to the top of Bellevard, making even the nearest snow-capped peaks invisible.

On a day that began with a sky of brilliant blue, when one could see the finish line from the top of the course, the mid-afternoon clouds soon enveloped everything except for the cliffside drop at the start.

"At the top of Bellevard, just away from the starter's shack over to the small house the skier will use to keep warm while awaiting their run, the announcer, Dick Stockton, and a former U.S. Olympian, Andy Mill, were shooting a television spot for CBS.

A loud, sudden thunder clap made everyone jump. Mill explained that it was dynamite going off elsewhere on the mountain, man-made avalanches to move snow off the course.

"A big cherry bomb," Mill said. Soon, as Russi left to inspect that area, he was replaced at the open end of the track by Harald Schoenhar, a former U.S. coach and the start referee for Sunday's race.

"I'm going to be up here for the next four days, watching these guys drop right into this elevator shaft," he said, looking out at nature's miracle. "They'll all leave here with the same primal scream."

Riding up the mountain on the tram, Russi had been asked to respond to criticism made last winter by several downhillers — A. J. Kitt of the United States among them — that the new course was indeed challenging and quick at the top, but not much of a true, kamikaze downhill after that.

"They wanted something special, a downhill that would be almost completely visible from the town itself," Russi said. "This was the mountain. You are not creating something from nothing. You are working with what the mountain gives you. This mountain is much too steep for a straightaway."

Russi, 44, is a Swiss who won the Olympic downhill gold medal in 1972 and finished second to Franz Klammer in 1976.

In 1982, he was asked by the Swiss Federation to inspect a site for a course it was hoping to build. Russi had opinions, but not many. Russi had a reputation as the world's premier downhill architect.

He designed the downhill run for the 1988 Calgary Games and the course that will be used at the 1994 Games in Lillehammer, Norway.

The Face de Bellevard has not yet been used in international competition, although two training runs were staged last year before weather canceled the World Cup event.

SIDELINES

NBA Suspends Jordan for a Game

PHOENIX (AP) — The National Basketball Association suspended Michael Jordan for one game and fined him \$5,000 for bumping a referee while protesting a foul late in a triple-overtime loss to Utah on Monday.

The suspension had to be served during a game Wednesday night against the Phoenix Suns. In Jordan's absence, the Suns reversed a 108-102 loss in Chicago on Jan. 21 and beat the Bulls, 126-114. It was Chicago's second straight loss and fourth of a six-game road trip.

Jordan, who spent Tuesday playing golf at Phoenix Country Club, got the news Wednesday morning and left town after visiting his teammates. He had chartered a private jet to Orlando, Florida, site of the All-Star game on Sunday. In addition to the fine, Jordan lost about \$40,000, the amount he is paid for each game in the 82-game season.

Belgian Guilty in Soccer Incident

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The Belgian soccer player Yvan Desloover and his club, Waregem, could face damages running into millions of Belgian francs after an appellate court found Desloover guilty of breaking the leg of the former Real Madrid and Anderlecht star Juan Lozano.

The court ruled that Desloover was guilty of involuntary wounding as a result of a tackle during a Belgian first division match in 1987 in which Lozano suffered a double open leg fracture. The accident effectively ended the Spaniard's career. Lozano, the Anderlecht captain at the time, has undergone more than 10 operations and has never regained top form.

The court ordered Desloover and Waregem to pay 750,000 francs (\$23,000) to Lozano pending a final decision on damages, which will follow a full report by a medical expert. Soccer officials said damages may total millions of francs.

Minsk Club Rejects Soccer League

MOSCOW (AP) — Dynamo Minsk on Thursday joined the five Moscow soccer clubs in rejecting the new Commonwealth of Independent States football championship, due to start March 1.

"Dynamo Minsk cannot play in the CIS championship, the only solution is to organize separate national leagues," said Yevgeny Slunov, president of the Belarus Football Association.

Earlier this week, the five Moscow clubs — CSKA, Dynamo, Spartak, Torpedo and Lokomotiv, said they would not play in a CIS league, but were hoping to take part in a Russian national championship.

For the Record

Dan Maskell, the British broadcaster whose tennis commentaries for BBC television won him worldwide recognition, has announced his retirement. Maskell, 83, started in radio in 1949 and switched to TV in 1951. He has not missed a day's play at Wimbledon since 1929. (Reuters)

Larry Brown, who was fired last month as coach of the National Basketball Association's San Antonio Spurs, was named coach of the Los Angeles Clippers on Thursday. He replaces Mike Schuler, who was fired last Sunday. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

| Conference | Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|--------------------|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| EASTERN CONFERENCE | Golden State | 29 | 14 | .677 | — |
| | New York | 28 | 14 | .667 | 1 |
| | Phoenix | 27 | 14 | .659 | 2 |
| | Atlanta | 27 | 14 | .659 | 2 |
| | Orlando | 25 | 17 | .595 | 5 |
| | Washington | 25 | 17 | .595 | 5 |
| | Charlotte | 23 | 19 | .548 | 8 |
| | Indiana | 22 | 20 | .524 | 9 |
| | Chicago | 21 | 21 | .500 | 10 |
| | Philadelphia | 20 | 22 | .476 | 11 |
| WESTERN CONFERENCE | Los Angeles | 29 | 14 | .677 | — |
| | Portland | 28 | 14 | .667 | 1 |
| | Utah | 27 | 14 | .659 | 2 |
| | San Antonio | 27 | 14 | .659 | 2 |
| | Denver | 25 | 17 | .595 | 5 |
| | San Diego | 25 | 17 | .595 | 5 |
| | Minnesota | 23 | 19 | .548 | 8 |
| | Phoenix | 22 | 20 | .524 | 9 |
| | Portland | 21 | 21 | .500 | 10 |
| | Seattle | 20 | 22 | .476 | 11 |

Major College Scores

| Team 1 | Score | Team 2 | Score |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Michigan | 141 | Arizona | 108 |
| North Carolina | 108 | Georgia | 108 |
| Florida | 108 | Alabama | 108 |
| Ohio State | 108 | Michigan State | 108 |

Wrestling Results

| Weight | Winner | Score |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 119 lbs | USA | 10-0 |
| 135 lbs | USA | 10-0 |
| 150 lbs | USA | 10-0 |

Baseball Transactions

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
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Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
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| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
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Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
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| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
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| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
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| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |

Baseball Transactions (cont.)

| Player | Team | Transaction |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Tommy Green | Atlanta | Released |
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SPORTS

U.S. Hockey Team's Warmup Victories Over Swedes and French Marred by Strife

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

LA LECHERE, France — The U.S. Olympic hockey team has played two exhibition games on successive nights, has won them both and has been involved in incidents with opponents or fans after each one.

After beating France, 6-3, Tuesday night, U.S. and French players began pushing and shoving each other while they were lined up to shake hands. The minor altercation began when the defenseman Moe Mantha of the United States and an unidentified French player spat each other, according to the U.S. Olympic Committee.

On Wednesday night in Chamorro, the Americans upset Sweden, 3-2, in front of a capacity crowd of 4,000, most of whom were Swedes. After the game, in which eight Swedish players suffered minor injuries, according to Swedish press accounts, fans threw cans and bottles on the ice as the U.S. players left the rink. The Americans picked up the debris and threw some of it back into the stands.

One of the Swedish players who was injured was Bengt Gustafsson, a longtime Washington Capital who is one of seven former National Hockey League players competing for Sweden's Olympic team.

Gustafsson was hit in the mouth with a skate, hurt his teeth and required two or three stitches, said Per Carlsson, assistant sports editor of the Swedish news agency TT. But Gustafsson was not claiming he was intentionally injured by an American.

"It was an accident," he was quoted as saying. However, the U.S. team was strongly criticized by Sweden's coaches for its "dangerous" style of play.

"I've never been so mad," the Swedish coach, Conny Evansson, told Expressen, a Swedish daily. "It was more than dangerous. It was disgusting. We lost, but we survived."

An assistant coach, Curt Lundmark, said, "We must be happy that no one was seriously injured the way the U.S. team played."

U.S. coaches and officials were not available for comment, a team spokeswoman said Thursday evening.

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Control

Really, what does it mean to want any international without being able to successfully control a fellow like Minoru Arakawa, the owner of the company that is up to 60 percent of the purchase price?

Yes, Arakawa is Japanese, but he is a resident of Seattle, his schools there, has something no other owner in recent history would want — a Washington state driver's license.

As for Vincent, the damage done to him. He has laughed at some of the attacks.

But the bars at baseball take it because they could be perceived as a Washington state driver's license.

THAT'S HIS THIRD NO HAT THE MONTH

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SPORTS

He Laughs, He Jokes, but Tomba Is Dead Serious About His Titles

"After the Games, they will have to change the name to Alberto-Ville." — Alberto Tomba

By Doug Cross

KITZBUHEL, Austria — Somewhere in the middle of that crowd, buried beneath the notepads and the microphones and the cameras, is Alberto Tomba.

You can tell because everybody is smiling, including Tomba. Riding a highly successful season into the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, where he is favored to win gold medals in both the slalom and giant slalom, Tomba might be expected to want some solitude so close to the Games.

For almost 45 minutes, Tomba has held court in the pressroom, deftly handling questions that range from scandals to mundane. Yes, he will retire in 1995. No, his mother does not control his career.

asking the questions. No doubt about it, he is actually enjoying this.

A phone on a nearby table rings. It's for Tomba, naturally. CBS wants to know if it's true that he is engaged to the reigning Miss Italy. It seems the 16-year-old beauty visited him recently in the Italian Alps, and then there was that rendezvous last summer on the beach.

On the way out, Tomba, 25, slips away from his handlers long enough to kiss a beautiful woman in the hall, then causes a traffic jam in Kitzbühel simply by crossing the street. He stops to check out a sports car and autographs everything that is thrust in front of him.

"I have a feeling," Tomba says, "that this is my year."

Later, away from the crowds that give him life, Tomba acknowledged that simply being Tomba takes a toll. In fact, he said, a lot of it is an act.

"It is very difficult to be a champion in Italy," he explained. "There is a lot of envy, a lot of jealousy, a lot of greed. A lot of people expect me to win every race now, but that's ridiculous. Still, I feel the pressure. When I

finish third in a race now, they say 'only' third — but just being on the podium is a great achievement.

"I try to tell them I am doing the best I can, but there is no making these people happy. So I give them what they want."

It's hard to imagine what more Tomba could do. He finished in the top three of his first 11 races this season. He took home \$45,000 in prize money from the World Cup opener in Park City, Utah, in November and his victory in Kitzbühel in January was the first by an Italian there in 17 years.

By last Sunday, Tomba comfortably led both the slalom and giant slalom rankings, having won five slaloms and two giants. Even though he skips the "risk" races of the downhill and the super-giant slalom — which eliminates half the World Cup schedule — Tomba was second in the overall standings before the Olympics, where he is widely expected to repeat his double gold-medal performance of 1988.

Tomba even expects it of himself. "Since the Olympics are in Albertville — and that is my name — I think the Olympics will be something special," he said. "Don't forget, the last time the Olympics were in Albertville, and I had good success

there, I feel maybe it's destiny for me to win in these places."

Does that mean he is superstitious? "No, not really," Tomba said. "But there are people around me that tell me these things, they notice things, and who knows? Maybe it means something."

Tomba has changed from the playboy on the World Cup circuit who liked fast cars and faster women and who listened only to his parents. The people around him are evidence of that change.

After bursting onto center stage at the age of 21 in the 1987-88 season by winning five races and two Olympic gold medals, Tomba celebrated by getting fat and lazy. The 1988-89 season was a disaster: one World Cup victory and even less at the world championships, where he fell in the slalom.

Now Tomba travels with a seven-man team of coaches, trainers and advisers, headed by Gustavo Thoeni, a former Italian champion; Giorgio D'Urbano, a trainer, and Fulvio Cozzani, a sports psychologist. Last season he recorded six World Cup victories, won the giant-slalom crown and finished second overall. Between World Cup stops, Team Tomba repairs to his base camp in Val di Fassa, Italy, to (gasp!) train.

"Before, I didn't know what it was to work hard," Tomba said. "It has taken me five years to understand that's what I had to change."

"For me, Calgary was fun," he added, "but now I am experienced, and to me, it's a commitment now. There is a lot of work to be done. I have changed my professional condition now. This is my job, and that's why I must take it seriously."

Not that Tomba is totally changed. He spent the summer working out in front of crowds on the beach in Riccione on the Adriatic coast, then let the Italian team go to the United States without him in November so that he could play in a celebrity tennis match in Milan. Tomba strutted around Utah and Colorado in full Western regalia, including a Stetson hat, and his fling with Miss Italy — he was a celebrity judge — has filled Italian newspapers for months.

Tomba's parents are still on the scene, too. It was his father, Franco, who convinced the Italian Ski Federation to let his son train by himself.

A prima donna? Sure. But Helmuth Schmalz, the Italian national team coach, insists that a double standard is justified in Tomba's case.

"Take training," Schmalz said. "It would be very bad for all of us if he trained with the

other Italian skiers. They would get tired and depressed from losing all the time, and he wouldn't have time for his promotions and his stars — you know, Alberto's things. It's better this way."

What about Tomba's decision to skip the downhill and super-giant slalom races? Tomba and Thoeni say it is more important to concentrate on the slaloms and stay healthy for the Olympics, even if it may leave him with too few races to win the overall championship. But fellow competitors say Tomba lost his appetite for risk after he broke his collarbone in a crash in Val d'Isère two years ago.

"He just doesn't have that downhill mentality any more," said A. J. Kitt of the United States, a downhill specialist. "I guess he's saving his body, and why not? If you're not going to win the downhill or the super-G, then I'd skip it too."

But Tomba, who has never won a downhill or super-G race, bristles at the suggestion that he is fearful.

"First of all, I am not afraid," he said. "There is no voice in my head telling me I will fall, and there is nothing to with my accident. I will do some super-G, but it must be a real super-G. I can't compete without a net, like in the circus. The risks are simply too great."

Downhill Racers: Taking On the Mountain at Any Risk

By Nick Stout

VAL D'ISERE, France — If there really is "glamour" in downhill ski racing it is probably because sports enthusiasts, as much as readers and writers of great literature, are forever attracted by the notion of man confronting danger — even death — in pursuit of personal satisfaction.

"It takes a lot of guts to throw yourself down a mountain," Bill Johnson acknowledged proudly after he claimed a gold medal for the United States in the 1984 Olympic Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. "Not many can do that."

More to the point, why would anybody want to?

"It's a really great feeling," Franz Klammer, an Austrian champion, explained recently, looking back on his triumph at the 1976 Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria. "And only a few people can get it. You have to work so hard for so many months. You have to go to the limit."

A lasting image of Steve Podborski, who won a bronze medal for Canada in 1980 at Lake Placid, New York, is that of him pumping up his quadriceps in the weight-lifting rooms of every hotel on the ski tour. For him, no amount of work was too much for the ultimate payoff.

"Sometimes I'll experience a kind of slow-motion effect," he once said, describing the sensation of a good race. "I'll be going down about 80 or 90 miles an hour and everything will be coming at me quite slowly. You know that you're going fast, but your mind is going slow. That's when you're really on it."

For Klammer, it was something simpler. "It's a feeling of freedom," he said. "Just you and the hill."

Sometimes, of course, the hill wins. Sepp Walcher, one of Klammer's Austrian teammates, slipped during a race in 1984 and broke his neck. He left a widow and three small children. A year ago, during a training run for the World Cup race on the famous Lauberhorn



Members of the first all-German Olympic team since reunification at a welcoming ceremony at the Olympic village in Brides-les-Bains.

course in Wengen, Switzerland, a 20-year-old Austrian in his rookie year, Gernot Reinstadler, swerved off the trail at the final gate. Six hours later he died, with a broken pelvis and other internal injuries.

Success in downhill racing depends on conquering such fears. Ken Read, the accomplished Canadian whose Olympic memories include a fifth-place finish at Innsbruck, was asked this winter about "the fear factor." Replying slowly, he said: "It governs what you do, but it governs you in a sensible way. Fear is what keeps you from taking unnecessary risks. The difference between winning and losing a race is knowing when to take calculated risks."

What is important, skiers say, is the ability to recognize the difference between fear and nervousness.

"Sometimes I get very nervous," said A. J. Kitt, the leading U.S. downhiller and a credible contender for an Olympic medal in Val d'Isère, "but I don't think I get scared. It's a bad thing to be scared if you're racing downhill because then you hold back a little bit and that's really when a downhiller can get into trouble."

"I try to build my confidence," he continued. "If I'm nervous about a course or a section then I'll take my first training run a little bit easier. Maybe I'll stand up a little earlier than normal in certain sections. Hopefully, by the second or third training run I'll be able to go 100 percent."

Confidence, perhaps, is second only to courage in the formula for success in this sport. When Johnson won the Olympic downhill in 1984, people accused him of arrogance when he boasted that he had expected to win. Now doing promotional work for the Crested Butte Mountain Resort in Colorado, Johnson says that he had not meant to be cocky. He really did think he was going to win.

"Even when I was 8 years old," he said, "I knew that if I stayed at it, someday I'd be the best. I knew I had the talent. So what I said wasn't new in Sarajevo. I had been saying it all along."

But confidence can fade fast, as Johnson well remembers. Talking about a training run in 1986, he recalled: "There was a split second of indecision. And I knew then that my days were numbered. My concentration had flipped for a tenth of a second."

As for glamour, Johnson remembered the excitement of Lake Placid in 1980, when, at 19, he was only a forerunner, one of the noncontenders who ski down the course to pack the snow just before the race. "There was a crowd of 40,000 lining the course from top to bottom," he said, recalling his excitement.

He knew then, he said, that his day would come.

There is more to downhill racing than a two-minute Olympic stint every four years, however, and for all its appeal, few skiers would describe their sport as glamorous.

"There is no glamour in it at all," Read said when he was one of the top attractions of the World Cup. "In fact, it's very unglamorous. Knowing people from other sports, I'd say we work much harder in training and other things. And the actual competition is much more trying. We go on tour and we work hard. We don't go to the discos and meet all kinds of flashy people. And, contrary to popular opinion, there aren't all sorts of groupies following us."

It is perhaps significant that Johnson's gold medal did little to attract more young Americans into the sport. "Americans see it as a dangerous sport," Johnson said, "and one without many rewards. Parents are more likely to steer their kids into baseball or basketball, where the guys are making seven figures. Money is the major motivation."

Among those who did not need any financial incentive was Dave Irwin, a Canadian who lost control in the Lauberhorn race in January 1976 and subsequently bounced down the course like a rubber ball. Read, who witnessed the accident, had alerted the coaches by walkie-talkie: "Skis and equipment destroyed, blood-filled goggles."

Irwin's 120-kilometer-an-hour (74-mile-per-hour) mistake left him with a severe concussion and fractured ribs. Yet, less than a month later, he defied his doctors and sped confidently down the Olympic slope at Innsbruck. He finished respectably, in eighth place, 1.28 seconds behind Klammer.

Months afterward, in a booklet titled, "Ski the Canadian Way," Irwin wrote: "Inside, I feel that there is something tremendously important about the pursuit of fractions of seconds and the challenge of the mountain, even if it means risking so much."

The Albertville Games: Higher, Faster, Stronger, Richer

(Continued from page 1)

multimillionaire with a string of endorsements. Similarly, a champion can create vast demand for a new type of ski, boot or sunglasses — one reason that equipment companies are jostling to supply hopefuls.

Olympics also raise the profile of a company or place, such as Albertville, because of the estimated 2 billion television viewers around the world. That benefit can pay off for years to come in added sales or tourism.

The French are especially aware of the potential benefits, because they have seen it all happen before. When Jean-Claude Killy won three gold medals in skiing at the Grenoble Olympics in 1968, he helped turn a sport that was limited to the happy few into an industry, and one in which the French could boast world leadership.

After the bleak, snowless winters of 1989 and 1990, which slashed tourism receipts and sales of ski equipment, "the French ski industry wants a French Alpine ski champion," Lummé said. "The ripple effect for an area like Savoie will be felt right across the board."

Jean-François Bernoud remembers the ripple effect well. As commercial director for Dynamic skis, which Killy wore when he won his medals, Bernoud recalled "the locomotive effect" for the industry. But the last few years of poor snowfall and economic troubles mean that the French market for skis has shrunk to about 450,000 pairs from 550,000, Bernoud said.

"We're hoping that the Olympics will relaunch the ski industry in France," he continued. Three French gold-medal hopefuls — Carole Merle, Patrice Bianchi and Franck Piccard — are wearing a new Dynamic model.

"If you're selling skis, you have to have champions who win medals with them," Bernoud said. "That is what the product is all about."

Massimo Garbaccio, advertising director for Nordica, the ski-boot maker that is owned by Italy's Benetton family, agreed. He said each gold medal won by someone wearing his company's boots would mean an appreciable boost in sales.

"It's a huge advertising phenomenon," he said. "People are in the stores the next day asking for the same boots."

He pointed out that the average skier cannot wear the same skis and boots that top athletes use. "Just like not everyone can drive a Ferrari." Nonetheless, he continued, a gold medal would provide a trickle-down effect on the company's entire product line, not just the boots that the Italian ski team and some members of the French team will be wearing.

Coca-Cola Co., for instance, has latched onto the popular pastime of pin collecting and trading, sponsoring two roving vehicles and a trading center for the pins, which have been issued for Olympic athletes and officials since the first modern Games in 1896.

Even though the Olympics do not quite match the World Cup soccer championship for frenzied nationalistic emotion, they provide a positive marketing forum that is regarded as unparalleled in sports.

"It's a tremendous opportunity for us to be associated with something like this," said Béatrice Maillard, an IBM France official working in Albertville. "It's a wonderful marketing window."

IBM France has been working on the Games for five years, providing all computerized services for Albertville, from the design of facilities such as the ski jump and judges' stands to a computer system for calculating the scores of figure skaters. Some have estimated the overall cost to the company at 200 million francs (\$36 million).

But, according to Maillard, IBM is being amply repaid for its efforts. Already, about 12,000 potential IBM customers have visited Albertville to see computer installations that use the company's entire product line, from mainframes to personal computers. In addition, IBM plans to invite 1,000 or so

of its best customers to the Games, where it can show off its products in action.

Maillard cautioned, however, that while IBM was introducing new ways of using its products and software at the Games, "we wouldn't use the Games as a lab for a new product."

"Everything had to be tested a year before," Maillard added.

That's not the view of Thomson, the state-owned French consumer-electronics company. It is using the Games to introduce its technology for high-definition television broadcasts. Only 7,000 sets will be able to receive the broadcasts, but the company figures the publicity benefits for the European technology will be far greater. Indeed, Albertville officials recall that the 1968 Games were similarly used to introduce color television in France.

The Games are also being used to revive the French Alps as a ski destination.

Of the total cost of the Games, estimated at 11.8 billion francs, about half has been spent on infrastructure in the Savoie region, including a new highway and an extension of the high-speed TGV train network.

In a country where tourism is the single largest contributor to the gross domestic product — tourism revenue totaled 620 billion francs last year — the potential benefits from such investments are huge. They are particularly so for Savoie, a re-

gion that has suffered in recent winters from a slump in tourism because of a lack of snow and difficulties in reaching its ski resorts, especially long traffic jams in peak season.

Towns in the region also are sprucing themselves up. Méribel, a town of just 1,600 people that will be host to Alpine skiing events and the hockey competition, has spent more than 300 million francs for such improvements as a ski lift, a downhill run, a hockey rink, an indoor swimming pool and a disco.

Such spending has come under fire because many towns are taking on heavy debts, which may take generations to pay off. Méribel, for instance, borrowed 50 million francs, the remainder of the funds came from the French Olympic Committee and a private consortium that will manage the sports facilities after the Games. But the head of tourism for Méribel, Jean-Marie Choffel, insisted that the benefits were worth it.

"For us, it's a good deal," he said. "In addition to the million people and 5,000 journalists who will be here for the Games, 2 billion people will see our town on television, including American and Japanese tourists who never would have heard of Méribel two years ago."

Bernoud of Dynamic agreed. "Never before has so much attention been paid to skiing and snow," he said.



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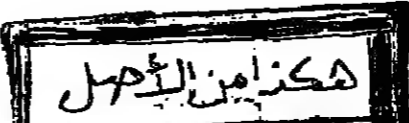
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Après-Ski Hot Spots And Other Doings

A Guide to Life After the Olympics

By Natasha Carleton

Special to the Herald Tribune

ALBERTVILLE, France — Although the Olympic Games are the primary attraction for the expected million visitors to Savoie from Saturday to Feb. 23, there will be a heavy schedule of après-ski activities. These range from discos, bars and restaurants to laser shows and fireworks.

The three main hot spots for the Games will be Val d'Isère, Méribel and Courchevel, which traditionally try to outdo each other in providing the liveliest evenings.

Following are some resorts with their non-Olympic attractions: Val d'Isère: Probably the best known of the winter sites because its Critérium de la Première Neige usually opens World Cup racing in Europe.

Val d'Isère will be host to many jazz groups during the Olympics in the Guest Stars Festival Feb. 12-19. Ray Charles, Dizzy Gillespie, George Benson and Michel Legrand, among others, are scheduled to appear.

There are almost 50 places to eat in the town but the best one will be set up through Feb. 20 when some of France's best chefs work at the Stars of Alsace restaurant. In all, 17 chefs with 21 Michelin stars will cook in a restaurant that can accommodate more than 1,000 diners a night.

But it is not necessary to spend up to 800 francs (about \$150) a meal to eat well in Val d'Isère. The Pavillon, a big pub with good music, appeals to the town's large British contingent. Dick's Tea Bar and Club 21 are among the places to be late at night.

Méribel: Various concerts are scheduled, including the Quorum Ravel on Tuesday and El Comediantes de Barcelona on Friday. Méribel is perhaps the best Olympic resort for shoppers, with many luxury clothing shops.

For those who don't like skiing but enjoy walking, cross-country hiking with a guide is available.

Another way to take a walk in the country is to follow animal tracks in the Vanoise National Park.

If hiking is too sedate, there are some reputed discos, including Les Saints Péres in Méribel and Le Privilege in nearby Motteville. And, in sharp contrast to the snow and ice of the Olympics, guests at La Taverne can listen to Didier, the owner, tell of his adventures sailing around the world.

Courchevel: A favorite of the fashionable set, which has decided that among the places to see and be seen in Courchevel are the Hotel Byblos des Neiges and the Hotel Arelles. La Bergerie restaurant is good and organizes private parties.

Courchevel will also stage a jazz festival during the Olympics, centering on French groups.

Tignes: The town may be known for skiing and snow surfing but it has a big choice of other sports, including aerial ones. Different ways of watching Olympic skiers practice include hang gliding, single-engine plane rides with the Aéro Club de Tignes or helicopter flights with MTS. Then, at night, drop in at the Xyphos disco.

Shopping for local specialties is another attraction. A shop called Les Méhustines in the center of town has regional work from jewelry to porcelain, and Aux Produits de la Savoie offers a wide choice of cheese, ham and other food.

Bourg St. Maurice and Les Arcs: Les Arcs will stage a miniature version of the opening ceremonies and combine with Bourg St. Maurice on a show called "From Ashes to White Gold," in which children act out the history of skiing since 1920, featuring old-fashioned costumes and wooden skis.

Just outside Bourg St. Maurice, tourists can visit Les Frères Ursins, an artisanal house where typical Savoie wool blankets and coats are made.

Albertville: The hub of the Olympics furnishes an offbeat attraction in a visit to nearby Conflans, a re-created medieval town.

Winter Olympics, 1992

Opening ceremony, Albertville, Feb. 8. Closing ceremony, Feb. 23.

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| Cross-Country Skiing Les Saisies | Bobsled La Plagne | Women's Alpine Skiing Méribel | Men's Alpine Skiing Val d'Isère | Speed Skating Les Arcs |
| Women's 15 km Feb. 9 Women's 30 km Feb. 10 Men's 10 km Feb. 13 Men's 5 km Feb. 13 Men's 15 km Feb. 15 Women's 10 km Feb. 15 Women's 20 km relay Feb. 17 Men's 40 km relay Feb. 18 Women's 30 km Feb. 21 Men's 50 km Feb. 22 | 2-man bobsled, Feb. 15, 18 4-man bobsled, Feb. 21, 22 | Combined downhill Feb. 12 Combined slalom Feb. 13 Downhill Feb. 15 Super Giant Feb. 17 Giant slalom Feb. 19 Slalom Feb. 20 | Downhill Feb. 9 Combined downhill Feb. 10 Combined slalom Feb. 11 Super Giant Feb. 16 Giant slalom Feb. 16 Les Menuires Feb. 22 | Pool I Feb. 16 Pool II Feb. 19 |

Figure Skating Albertville
Pairs original program Feb. 9
Pairs free style Feb. 11
Men's original program Feb. 13
Ice dancing compulsory Feb. 14
Men's free style Feb. 15
Ice dancing original program Feb. 16
Ice dancing free style Feb. 17
Women's original program Feb. 19

Ice Hockey Méribel
Canada vs. France, Czechoslovakia vs. Norway, CIS vs. Switzerland, Feb. 8
Sweden vs. Poland, Finland vs. Germany, U.S. vs. Italy, Feb. 9
CIS vs. Norway, Czechoslovakia vs. France, Canada vs. Switzerland, Feb. 10
Finland vs. Poland, U.S. vs. Germany, Sweden vs. Italy, Feb. 11
Canada vs. Norway, Switzerland vs. Norway, Canada vs. Czech, Feb. 14
Italy vs. Poland, U.S. vs. Finland, Sweden vs. Germany, Feb. 13
CIS vs. France, Switzerland vs. Norway, Canada vs. Czech, Feb. 14
Italy vs. Germany, Sweden vs. Finland, Poland vs. U.S., Feb. 15

Luge La Plagne
Men's singles Feb. 9, 10
Women's singles Feb. 11, 12
Men's doubles Feb. 14

Short-Track Speed Skating Albertville
Men's and Women's preliminaries Feb. 18
Men's 1,000 m Feb. 20

Norway Combined Courchevel
90 m Ski Jump Feb. 11
15 m cross country Feb. 12
Team 90 m ski jump Feb. 17
30 km relay Feb. 18

Ballet finals Feb. 10
Moguls preliminaries Feb. 12
Moguls finals Feb. 13
Aerials preliminaries Feb. 15
Aerials finals Feb. 16

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Women's 500 m Feb. 22
Men's 3,000 m relay Feb. 22

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POSTCARD

'We Love You, Willie!'

By Don Terry
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — This city of Southerners in the North borrowed a page from the New Orleans book of mourning to say goodbye to one of its natural resources, the legendary bluesman Willie Dixon, who died last week.

songs. He also was a singer and bass player, and played on gospel radio programs and at recording sessions. Koko Taylor, a legend in her own right, said Dixon was not only a gifted songwriter "but he also had the best song titles I ever heard."

The procession stretched for three blocks and stopped several times as Dixon's comrades and spiritual offspring played his music in the streets of the neighborhood where the Chicago blues sound was born.

As she watched the chestnut-colored horse pull the hearse down a tree-lined avenue, Andrea Denham, an administrator at the University of Chicago, said she took the day off and made her husband do the same "so we could be part of history."

"But mostly, I've never seen a New Orleans-style funeral," she said. "It's exciting."

When the procession halted for a song, Dorothy Tillman, the Chicago alderwoman who organized much of the event, shouted, "We love you, Willie!"

Like so many Chicagoans, Dixon was born in the Jim Crow South and migrated to Chicago in the 1930s to seek his fortune, but not necessarily on the stage. He was an accomplished boxer and had four professional fights.

Killy, the Star of '68, Is the Man of These Games

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Jean-Claude Killy, France's most famous and perhaps greatest athlete, agreed to lead the 1992 Olympics at Albertville, he said it would be even more exciting than competition skiing.

It was a tactful statement — and Killy is a tactful man, skilled at public relations — but did it turn out to be true?

"It's been a job with many more facets and more unknowns," he now says. "I don't think there is anything more dizzying than having to give answers

MARY BLUME

on subjects one doesn't know very well. I knew all about competition skiing, or at least what had to be done even if I couldn't always do it, while here there was something new to learn each day. I wouldn't swap one for the other; what amazes me is having done the two."

His friends, Killy says, warned him that a downhill racer couldn't handle the uphill slog of the Olympics and yet, as he says, here he is feeling fine and cheerful about the effort. "It was a privilege. If I were asked to do it again, I would say that the first time around it is a privilege, the second time it would be suicide."

Killy looks as lean and supple as in his competition heyday in the 1968 Grenoble Olympics, but he says he has scarcely tried the 1992 pistes because his legs aren't what they were. He doesn't care much for skiing anyway. "Competition was a pleasure, just skiing was secondary. When I wasn't competing, I was a good skier, nothing more."

Born in the Paris suburb of Saint Cloud, he moved at the age of 2 to Val d'Isere in Savoie, where four out of the five men's Alpine skiing events will be held at this month's games. He left school early and became a customs officer on the Swiss border, which remains the favored French method to support promising amateur skiers. Killy's first monthly paycheck was only 750 francs, but the health benefits in case of skiing injuries were worth it and there was ample time for practice.

France's most famous customs officer since the Donatien Rousseau learned from the 1964 Olympics at Innsbruck that method was as important as skill. "I did poorly because I was disorganized, a real fool. My wax was wrong, I hadn't studied the pistes sufficiently, I didn't have as many pairs of skis as I should have had, etc. From that I learned."



Jean-Claude Killy seeks another coup.

He learned enough by 1968 to win brilliantly at Grenoble, in the downhill, slalom and giant slalom. The games were also the apotheosis of Gaullism: Charles de Gaulle, whose power would be shattered

months later in the events of May 1968, had decreed in the early 1960s that he expected French victories at the Grenoble Games. "I was very young at the time and from one day to the other we noticed the difference," Killy said. "From being put in one-star hotels we were in three-star hotels."

In 1967, Killy met the sports promoter Mark McCormack in Geneva and in May 1968, when France was in an uproar, Killy and McCormack were quietly organizing his post-athletic career in business. In those days, a ski champion's future was limited: There weren't the money-spinning professional tournaments as in tennis because skiing was thought not to be telegraphic. Killy knew that the season in France was too short to open a profitable ski resort; a world champion was unlikely to give lessons on the baby slopes.

Killy sponsored everything from Chevrolets to Rolex watches. He started a line of skiwear. He went to Japan and Australia and for more than 10 years flew to the United States 10 or 12 times a year. He says he became a good salesman — "I had everything to learn" — and often he had the feeling he was being used. "Completely. But no one forced me to do it."

He is said to have earned \$20 million as a businessman and has lived for many years in France, where taxes are kinder than in his native Switzerland. His one failure was a 1972 film, "Snow Job," (he says that as an actor he was a very good skier), but during the shooting he met the actress Danielle Gaubert and married her the next year. They had one daughter and he adopted her two children from a previous marriage to Rhadames Trujillo, son of the Dominican dictator.

Killy has been mentioned as a successor to Juan Antonio Samaranch, head of the International Olympic Committee, but says this is unlikely. "The Olympic representative of my country must live in that country and I live in Switzerland. The job clearly has its attractions, though. "Games organizers are part of the magical movement that makes people dream, so they are happy managers, unlike the United Nations. So it's a very agreeable world to be in, but that's all I can say."

On his way to the Elysee Palace to brief President Francois Mitterrand on the opening Olympic cere-

monies, Killy was wearing a green windbreaker and under that, a blue blazer with the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur. He was awarded the Legion's ribbon by de Gaulle for his 1968 gold medals and promoted by Mitterrand in 1982 because his clothing business was one of France's top six exporters: two careers encapsulated in a small red knot.

As a champion and businessman, Killy was a natural to boost the choice of Savoie for the 1992 Olympics and began lobbying for Albertville in 1981. Named co-president of the Games with Michel Barnier, a deputy from Savoie and president of the regional council, he resigned abruptly in 1987 when Savoie objected to his cost-cutting and accused him of favoring Val d'Isere over other sites.

It was a very bad year. His wife died of cancer in November and the Savoies, he felt, had betrayed him. He was persuaded to return in 1988 and there have been no arguments since. "Only problems," he says.

In 1987, Killy learned to pilot a helicopter in order to survey the far-flung sites of the Games and because he finds a helicopter more exciting than light aircraft. Ever since he began competing, he says, he learned to be methodical and to have at the same time an extremely accurate sense of speed and therefore of time.

"When a fraction of a second counts, you have to analyze every parameter calmly. Everything — diet, boots, cables, the nature of different snowflakes. So the search for the fraction of the second takes place slowly and quietly."

When the Games end he will be 48 and, for the first time in his life, strangely free, his children grown and no responsibilities. "I am awaiting the moment what I'll do, what will happen. It's a challenge because a 50-year-old man is no longer 20 but he isn't yet 65. He has some hopes left."

"I have the financial means to do nothing and the time to do it. So I feel no anxiety, only the anxiety of doing nothing."

Can a perfectionist used to thinking in terms of tenths of a second really do nothing? "I don't know," he said, pulling on his green windbreaker, to stroll to the Elysee. "I'll tell you in a few years' time."

PEOPLE

Short Rein for Spike Lee

A company has assumed control of Spike Lee's movie "Malcolm X" after production costs climbed as much as \$5 million over the original \$28-million budget. The move by Completion Bond Co. — a Los Angeles firm that insures investors against films going over budget — means the company has the legal power to finish the movie itself to deliver it by year's end to its distributor, Warner Bros. The company says that Lee will retain creative control of the movie, but must adhere to stringent cost-cutting measures for the three-hour movie. "He is being held on a financial short rein," said a source close to Lee.

Jack Ruby's brother is jumping into the controversy over the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Earl Ruby, a Detroit businessman, speaking at the Mount Clemens, Michigan, public library, said Oliver Stone's movie "JFK" and another movie, "Ruby," starring Danny Aiello, are way off base. Both films suggest that Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, was part of a mob conspiracy to kill Kennedy, but Earl says his brother was never involved with the Mafia and not part of a conspiracy.

The pop group New Kids on the Block, said to be the world's best-paid entertainers, earning \$115 million in 1990 and 1991, have interrupted an Australian tour to return to Los Angeles and appear on Arsenio Hall's television show. The reason? To put an end to talk that

they lip-synch in their appearances and that their music was performed by the band's manager, Maurice Starr, and his brother, Michael Johnson. The group sang a medley of hits and two songs, closing with a ballad, "If You Go Away." Harmonies were off and notes were missed on several occasions, leaving little doubt that it really was the New Kids performing. A lawsuit asking \$75 million has been filed in Chicago by a consumer demanding reparations for fans.

A section of highway in Alabama is named after the country music star Tammy Wynette, and her home county in Mississippi may soon do the same. The state Senate has passed a bill to name a stretch of Mississippi 23 in Itawamba County after Wynette. The bill goes next to the House. State Senator John White said Wynette, known for such songs as "Stand By Your Man" and "D-I-V-O-R-C-E," is a native of the county and is still registered to vote. "I hope you'll pass this," White told the House. "You know, there may be another election coming up and I hope Tammy Wynette will stand by her man."

Akira Kurosawa, 81, is being honored with the Directors Guild of America's highest award. The director of such films as "Ran" and "Rhapsody in August" will receive the D. W. Griffith award on March 14, the guild said. Last year's award went to Ingmar Bergman. Other winners include John Huston, Orson Welles and Frank Capra.

OBSERVER

The Road to Coma

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — This is to thank Mr. S. K. of West 92d Street for adding to my collection of well-meaning useless advice. He sends a cutting from The New York Times of Jan. 4 headlined "How to Check Insurer Health," which includes some of the most useless well-meaning advice I've received all week.

I quit reading health-insurance stories several years ago. News in this department is always the same: situation hopeless and getting worse, no relief in sight.

As the accompanying story reminded us, the health-insurance industry is infested with deadbeats, finaglers and downright thieves against whom governments give us little protection.

You will understand the government's reluctance to restrain these rascals if you heard President George Bush denounce the evils of regulation in his State of the Union speech. What could be worse than letting rip-off artists abuse the sick, the maimed and the dying? Government regulation that would hobble the dynamism of a free market, that's what.

However, government does keep a drowsy eye on things, so here, according to The Times's advice, is what you can do to check up on a health-insurance operation before you buy:

1. "Call the state insurance department to find out if a plan is licensed in that state and if it contributes to a state guarantee fund."

2. "Look for an insurer that has been in business for three years or more."

3. "If a small insurer contends that its policies are backed by a large insurance company, call the larger company and have its officials explain the relationship and how much protection it offers."

S.K. "Have you ever called an agency of the government? Ask state regulators . . . Look for an insurer . . . Call the larger company . . ."

"What older person can do all these things? Those who can afford lots of expensive professional help, and such people don't need this insurance."

Getting anything but a busy signal on a typical government telephone can require dialing or punching telephone buttons until your fingertips are worn down to your knuckles.

Worse: Suppose you do finally get a human being. You know what happens then, don't you? The only person who can possibly know what you're talking about is talking sick leave. Or is in conference. Or out to lunch. Sure they'll talk you back. Sure they will.

Let's not even try to handle the odds against getting through — on the telephone! — to a "regulator" willing to give you a critique of the policy you're thinking of buying.

As for phoning up a large insurance company and reaching somebody willing to explain its relationship with small insurance companies, I will not be cynical. After running up a phone bill that would shame an adolescent, you might very well find somebody just below the vice presidential level at Prudential who is just dying to talk about corporate relationships.

But after listening to the explanation, could you understand it? Of course not. Nobody human can understand insurance talk. That's why lawyers were made.

You want some useful advice? Be so rich you don't need health insurance. Or be miserably poor and live next door to a good teaching hospital. They need a constant supply of people to learn on, and the medicine is top of the line.

"This advice is useless," says Mr. New York Times Service

Voice, text, video, data, France Telecom masterminds all telecommunications for the 1992 Olympic Winter Games.



Albertville '92 will accommodate 80000 seated or standing guests, and an audience of 2 billion seated at home.

1000 full-time France Telecom specialists, 100 video and 500 audio circuits for worldwide broadcasting rights owners, 100 km of optical fiber cable, 600 multilingual press terminals with voice and data transmission, videotex and facsimile facilities, ISDN availability, 500 commentator booths with full digital sound transmission capacity spread over the 13 olympic sites, total radiotelephone and paging system coverage of the area... etc.

These are just a few of the impressive means France Telecom is setting up to make sure the world media present at Albertville can deliver optimum reporting to its home audiences. On this occasion, France Telecom will demonstrate its expertise in all aspects of telecommunications and its tremendous coordination abilities. Behind all the impressive figures, however, there is a simple fact: France Telecom's unsurpassed competence can be made to work for you and your business, with practical, accessible, affordable, customized solutions which will bring the world closer to you.

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